Gc
929.2
W1768t
2038099

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01398 3165

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019

https://archive.org/details/waltonfamilyofne00town

A. V. PHILLIPS
40 CENTRAL STREET
BOSTON 5, MASS.

THE WALTON FAMILY OF NEW YORK

1630 — 1940

BY

ANNETTE TOWNSEND

(MRS. TOWNSEND PHILLIPS)

THE HISTORICAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mrs Boston - 1946 A.V. Phillips

9 8262 62

2038099

Silver from the Walton House showing style of the Coat-of-Arms used by the Waltons of New York. Only fork used in the Walton House now owned by Mrs. de Lancey Walton Ward.

The Walton Crest as illustrated in Fairbairns Book of Crests, Vol. II, part 2, plate 184, No. 10. Described in Vol. I. Waltons of Lancock, Wiltshire and Walton, Lancaster.

Walton Coat-of-Arms as Illustrated on the Walton-Cruger Chart by Bentley B. Hazell.

The Walton Coat-of-Arms as illustrated in Family Records by Livingston Rutherford. Page 144.

Recd apr 16 1979

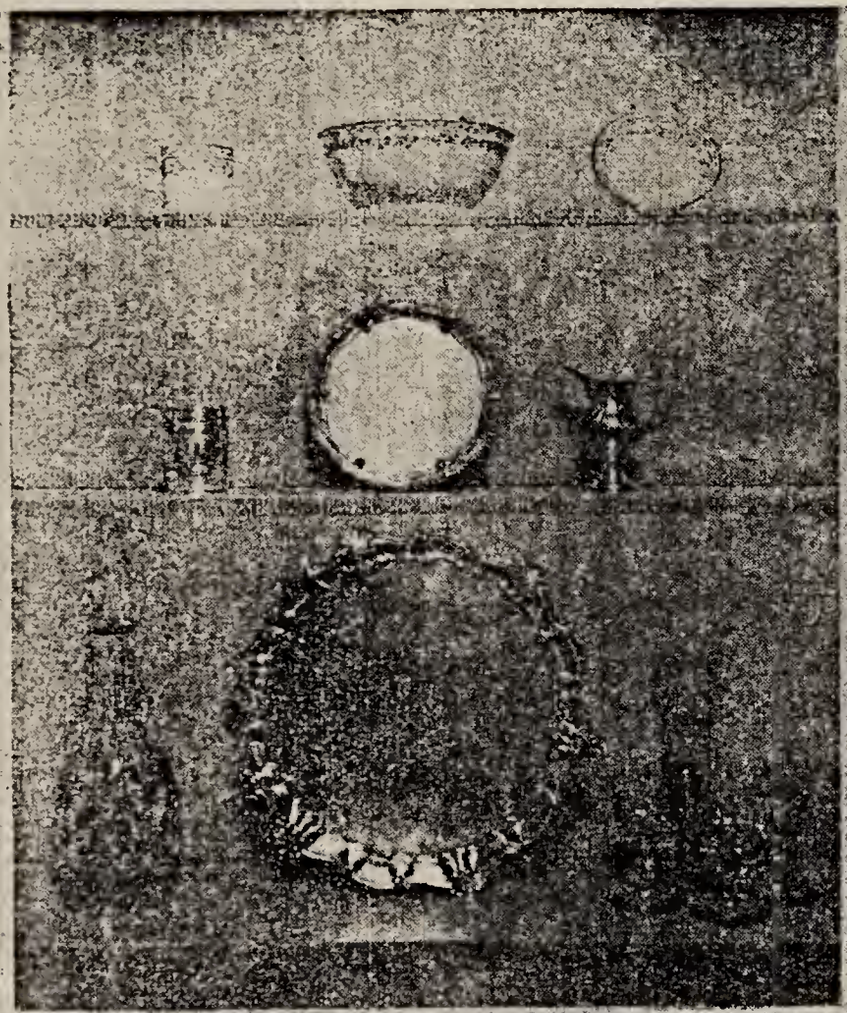


Exhibit of Mrs. Townsend Phillips and of the Townsend Family in the Museum of the City of New York showing two silver salvers owned by Catherine Walton Thompson and from the collection of silver from the Walton House. The glass and china shown above were owned by her granddaughter Eliza Gerry Townsend. The cup was the Christening cup of Elbridge Gerry, 1744. The cream pitcher came from the Bell family.

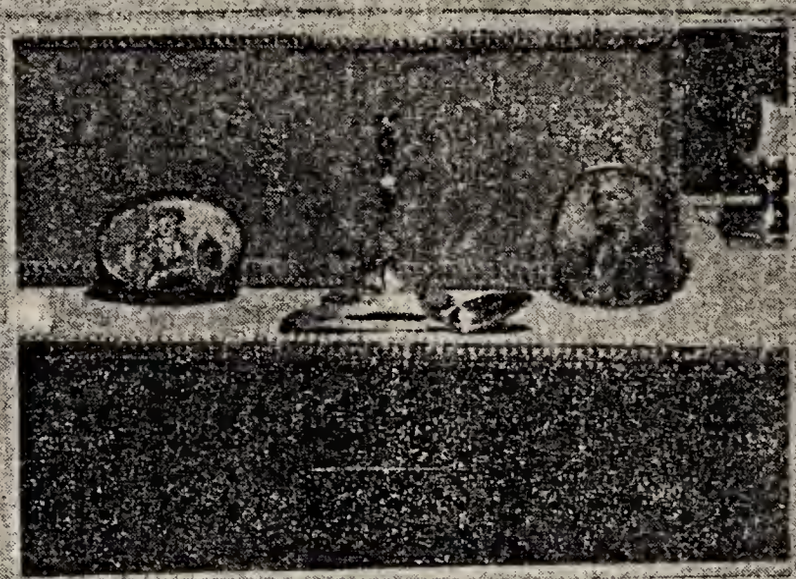


Exhibit of Mrs. Townsend Phillips in the Museum of the City of New York showing snuff box owned by Mrs. William Walton (Mary Sandford).

The spoon belonged to Mrs. Walton's great granddaughter, Ann Thompson Gerry. The miniature is of her great grandson, Jacob Walton Thompson. The taper stick belonged to Thomas and Elizabeth Greenleaf Gerry, the father and mother-in-law of Ann Thompson Gerry.

COPYRIGHT, 1945
ANNETTE TOWNSEND PHILLIPS

3663

APR 1 1 1950
CS
71
W24
1945

Dedicated to the memory of my dear friend

SARA DELANO ROOSEVELT

whose interest and encouragement was responsible

for the completion of this book.

Annette Townsend is also the author of the following:

HISTORICAL:

The Diary of Elbridge Gerry, Jr. (Foreword by Claude G. Bowers, American Ambassador to Spain). Brentanos, 1927.

The Auchmuty Family of Scotland and America. The Grafton Press, 1932.

The Letter-Book of a Diplomat.

Brissot de Warville, 1933.

FICTION:

Miss Seton's List.

Atonement.

The Fate of Theodora.

The Emperor and the Hated Race.

POETRY:

The Ocean Speaks.

The Fugitive.

On Alien Soil.

Short Poems.

ARTICLES:

From Washington to Coolidge, in "Truths and Traditions of the Daughters of the Cincinnati." Putnam, 1931.

Ernest Sanson, Son Vie et ses Oeuvres.

FOREWORD

The Waltons were perhaps the richest and most important New York family of the eighteenth century. To be a Walton or related to the Waltons placed one at once on a superior plane in the social, financial and civic life of the City.

The men were mostly very handsome, pompous, beautifully dressed with the finest of satin waistcoats and carefully powdered wigs, handsome stocks and buckles. They understood the art of entertaining, especially the second William Walton who built the great Walton House, to a degree of perfection which could be equalled by none in the City or the Country at that time.

Their fine furniture, silver and clothes were mostly imported.

The women of the family were handsome, beautifully dressed and had splendid jewelry. They were accomplished and well educated for the times, many having completed their education in Europe, notably the granddaughter of Jacob Walton, Ann Thompson, who married Elbridge Gerry.

They had large retinues of slaves to wait upon them and for their use horses and carriages which were the finest in the City. They had received gifts from Royalty, including silver from the King of Spain and land granted from the King of England.

At one time, around 1770, most of the great houses in and about New York were owned by some member of the Walton family, or their near relations.

There was the great Walton Mansion on Queen or Pearl Street and the House of the Father-in-law of William Walton, Jr., James de Lancey, on the corner of Broad and Pearl Streets, later known as the Fraunces Tavern, in whose great drawing room the mother of Mrs. Walton received with such elegance.

The family of the wife of Jacob Walton, Jr., the Crugers, had notable houses in New York.

Abraham Walton had his country place on Long Island at Mosquito Cove now called Glen Cove, on property that had belonged to his grandfather, William Walton, who had a house there.

Mrs. William Walton's brother, James Beekman had a house known as the Beekman Mansion, on the East River, Another Beekman house was in the lower part of the City, and one in what is now known as the Bronx. The Beekman Mansion on the East River, which at that time was a country residence, was surrounded by lawns, gardens and stately trees. It had the first greenhouse ever built on Manhattan Island, a luxury which in those days was comparable to a private golf course or yacht landing today. The house became famous during the Revolution as it was the scene of the detention and trial of Captain Nathan Hale and was occupied by Lord Howe, the commander of the British Forces in 1776 and 1777.

Mary Walton and her husband Lewis Morris lived on their estate at Morrisania.

Magdalena Walton's husband, David Johnstone, owned large tracts of land in Dutchess County and lived at their estate "Lithgow."

Catharine Walton lived with her husband, James Thompson and their children, in a house on Broadway opposite the house of Alexander Hamilton, here in their stately drawing room they entertained George Washington and "his lady."

Jacob Walton's granddaughter, Mrs. Gulian Ver Planck, lived in a large house on the south side of Wall Street that her husband's family had lived in for three generations.

The finest of all, however, was the celebrated Walton Mansion, the glory of whose entertainments and the beauty of whose furnishings were known in London.

Members of the Walton and Beekman families were painted by most of the outstanding portrait and miniature painters of the day, including John Singleton Copley and John Ramage and their possessions in furniture, silver, jewelry, laces and works of art were known in Europe as well as in America. The social position of many members of the family was important in London and Paris and doubly so in their own city of New York.

The family was carried down only through one son of the first William Walton, Jacob Walton. He has many descendants in New York today but none bear the surname of Walton.

The Waltons were Loyalists throughout the Revolution although two married Signers of the Declaration of Independence: Mary, the daughter of Jacob Walton, married Lewis Morris, Signer from New York, and Ann Thompson, his granddaughter, married Elbridge Gerry, Signer from Massachusetts.

The Author is indebted to the following, among others, for their interest, encouragement and cooperation: Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Marion Stuyvesant Gray, now Mrs. Edward F. L. Bruen, Mrs. de Lancey Walton Ward and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Greene. Also to Mr. Thomas Gerry Townsend Phillips for assistance in subsidizing.

INTRODUCTION

THE WALTONS IN ENGLAND

Fairbairns in his **Book of Crests** names many different branches of the Walton family in England who bore Arms.

Walton of Clifton, Gloucester, whose Crest was a Griffin's head, pierced through the mouth with a spear.

Harold Arthur Gordon Walton and General William Lovelace Walton, whose Arms were the same or a Griffin's head with slight variations.

Somers Walton, a dragon's head writhing flames.

Walton of Little Burstead, Essex, who had an antelope's head with a collar with three fleur-de-lis for his Crest.

Walton of Chaklack Hall, Durham, a buck pierced through the neck with an arrow.

None of these Arms were used by the Waltons who came to America and settled in New York.

The New York Waltons had their silver marked with their coats-of-arms and it was carved in stone over the entrance of their house on Queen Street.

According to Fairbairns, the Waltons of Lacock, Wiltshire and Walton, Lancaster, and the Waltons of Preston, Lancaster, had a wild man holding the branch of a tree with various variations as their coat-of-arms and it was used by the New York Waltons, hence the family must have migrated from that part of England.

The Arms are described:

A wild man wreathed about the loins ppr. and round the had arg. and sa., holding in his dexter hand a trefoil slipped or, and in his sinister a tree eradicated vert reclining on his shoulder.

A wild man wreathed about the temples and waist with oak leaves, over the dexter shoulder a chain in bend sinister supporting with the dexter hand an axe head downwards, and holding in the sinister hand an oak-sapling eradicated and sprouting all ppr.

A wild man striding forward ppr. holding in his sinister hand the branch of a tree, resting on the shoulder and wreathed around the temples with a chaplet of laurel, all vert.

Still another Walton is listed in Fairbairns whose Arms were a bugle horn with variations, this did not resemble in the least the Arms used by the New York Waltons.

The accompanying illustration shows a piece of Walton silver marked with the coat-of-arms they used in New York, also in the illustration is the coat-of-arms given in Fairbairns as used by the Waltons of County Lancaster, England. Another shows the Walton coat-of-Arms given by Bentley D. Hasell on the Cruger, Walton chart and the one given by Livingston Rutherford in his Family Records.

In County Lancaster, England, the name of Walton has been on record since the early fourteenth century. On the records of the parish church of Preston, Lancacter, the name of Walton appears with great frequency.

In 1359 Sir Henry de Walton, Archdeacon of Richmond, died. Richard Walton, Vicar of Preston, died in 1419. Thomas Walton was buried May 17, 1612. On May 1613, William, son of William Walton, gentleman, was christened. Jacobi Walton was born May 8, 1613. Wilmus, son of Richard Walton de Longton, was christened November 20, 1615. Willmus Walton, gentleman, was buried September 30, 1616. Jacob Walton was buried December, 1616. Thomas, son of Richard Walton, gentleman, was christened February 2, 1618. Thomas, son of Richard Walton was baptised February 24, 1619. On June 7, 1619, Willmus F. Richard Walton was buried. On August 27, 1629, William, son of Richard Walton de Longton, was christened. William Walton, son of William Walton was baptised July 18, 1623. William Walton, son of William Walton was baptised November 10, 1662.

The register of the Parish of Walton-le-Dale, County Lancaster, had Roger Walton, son of Thomas Walton, baptised June 9, 1659 and Thomas Walton buried February 19, 1672.

On the records from the earliest times the Waltons were listed as "gentlemen" to distinguish them from "farmer," "laborer," "merchant," etc.

The names of William, Thomas and Jacob so frequently used by the Waltons of New York seemed to be also favorite names of their ancestors from County Lancaster.

The **History of the Parish of Preston, County Lancaster,** by Fenwick, publishes the following family chart:

Richard Walton, living 1459, had two sons and a daughter: Elyn, James and Agnes, who died before 1527.
Elyn Walton, the eldest child, living 1527, had a son: James, who married Alice, and was living in 1582.

William Walton, elder of the above two sons, born before 1582, had a son: Richard, who was living in 1582. The latter had two sons: James and John who living in 1582.

James Walton, elder of the tbove two sons, who was living in 1582, had three sons: John, James and Thomas, all of whom were living in 1602.

James Walton, brother of Elyn Walton, and second of the three children of the first Richar dWalton mentioned above, was living in 1459, and died before 1527. He had a son: Richard Walton, who in turn had a son: James Walton, Jr. The latter, who was living in 1542, had two sons: Richard and George Walton, who was Mayor in 1582.

Richard Walton, brother of Mayor George Walton, was living in 1562. He had a son: Richard who was living in 1582 and was Alderman in 1622. He was buried at Preston, March 6, 1624-5; will dated March 2, 1624-5. He had two sons: James, living in 1622, and William, living in 1622.

The above appears on page 337; on this page is the following:

"Various members of the Walton family took such a prominent part in the municipal affairs of the town in the sixteenth century that they are worthy of more than passing notice.

"Although the house they occupied cannot be identified nor a complete pedigree compiled. Originally the family came from Walton-le-dale; but as early as 1332 there was a John de Walton holding land in Broughton; and in 1397 a John de Walton and his son, Richard, were in-burgesses of Preston; in 1348 Henry de Walton was Vicar of Preston and in 1415 Richard Walton was Vicar, later Archdeacon of Richmond, then Canon of York, later Canon and Prebend of Lincoln, Exeter and Wells, he died 1459."

On the Guild Roll were William Walton and his son William Walton and in 1459 William Walton was clerk of the Guild, and Tristrem de Walton and James the son of Richard Walton were burgesses. Between 1496 and 1551 the name of James Walton, probably father and son, appears as Mayor, and in 1582, George, the son of James Walton occupied that office.

In a list of Mayors of Preston is found: 1378 William de Walton; 1385 Richard B. de Walton; 1386-7 William de Walton; 1389 William de Walton; 1496 James Walton; 1526, 1532-3 James Walton. 1542 James Walton, Sr., and James Walton, Jr., were aldermen; and in 1545, 1551, James Walton the elder was Mayor.

On Sept. 24, 1348, a license from the Bishop of Lincoln was granted to admit Henry de Walton to the Church of Preston, the appointment was ratified by the King, Nov. 4, "28 Edward III (1354)." In 1348 a reservation of "the Canonry and Prebend of Yetminster in Sarum," was made to him and he is there described as "Rector" of Preston; in 1351, he was Archdeacon of Richmond, and shortly afterwards Canon of York, and two years later he was also Canon and Prebend of Lincoln, Exeter and Wells, and held other high offices. He died in 1359.

In 1527 and 28, during the reign of Henry VIII, James Walton, then Mayor of Preston carried on a law suit begun by Henry Farrington and other burgesses against Sir Richard Houghton, Knight, on the manner of electing the Mayor, whose term at that time was one year.

When James Walton found the trial not going to his liking, he "suddenly rose from the bench in the mote hall saying there should be no Mayor chosen that day, and departed leaving the chief burgesses behind him." James Walton "kept the chest wherein was the common seal" and the burgesses could not apply to the chancellor of the duchy.

Thomas Walton who came to America before 1700 and settled in New York and William Walton who married Mary Santford and founded the line of the New York Waltons are supposedly closely connected with the above Waltons of County Lancaster, England.

CHAPTER I

THOMAS AND WILLIAM WALTON

First and Second Generation. Lawrence and Santford Families.

Thomas Walton was the first of the family to come to America. He came of aristocratic British stock from a family whose various members had taken leading parts in the affairs of their community for three hundred years.

Thomas Walton was born about 1630. He had a house on Staten Island. He married Esther Lawrence, daughter of Thomas Lawrence of Newtowne, Long Island, who was a prominent man there in 1672. The Walton-Ogden Chart by Wharton Dickinson, 1902, which is in the New York Historical Society, gives the above date of his birth. Mr. Stuyvesant Fish who has written an article on the Walton Family of New York, says he was born in 1650 and seems to think there were two families of the same name in New York at this time. The unpublished notes in the New York Historical Society gives as reference, Ibsdem 126, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. VII, p. 116 and 119.

The marriage license is dated December 16, 1671. Esther Lawrence Walton was born about 1650 and died in 1732.

Thomas Walton was a Lieutenant July 20, 1672 and Mayor of the Assembly and Constable in 1674 and in 1682. Governor Lovelace wrote to Captain Berisford at the Esopus July 25th, 1669, "Tom Walton was on the point of death and hee bequeathed Al to Mrs. Broadhead, to whom comend mee." Mrs. Broadhead was the wife of Capt. Daniel Broadhead, commanding at the Esopus.

On July 8, 1689, Thomas Walton was arrested and confined in the Fort at New York for having said that he would retake the Fort from Leisler with two hundred men. Thomas evidently did not survive long after this incident as on December 12, 1689, an order was issued to Obadiah Holmes, Justice of Richmond County to assist Thomas Lawrence, his father-in-Law, in taking inventory of his estate. Jacob Leisler was tried and sentenced to be hung in 1691 which sentence was carried out on May 26th of that year so Thomas Walton proved himself to be on the side of Law and Order and not one of the followers of Leisler who were mostly the Dutch of low origin and revolutionery in spirit.

Other references for information given herewith about the early Waltons are: ,Orders, Warrents, Letters, etc., III, p. 16 and II, p. 482; N. Y. Col. M. M. S. XXXIV p. 185; "Ancestors of Franklin Delano Roosevelt" by Johnson; an article published in the Magazine of American History for January 1878 and in "Ancestors of Hamilton Fish and Julia Ursin Niemcewicz Kean, His Wife," by Stuyvesant Fish. All extracts from Mr. Fish's book are with the permission of Mr. Fish who also gives as references; New York Chamber of Commerce Records, Ancient Families of New York by Purple and Stokes "New York."

Thomas and Esther Lawrence Walton had two sons: Thomas and William who was known as Captain and also as Boss Walton.

Thomas Walton, the younger, was born in 1682, he married Mary Stillwell, the license being dated December 23, 1698. He died in 1737 aged fifty-five years and was buried in the Jamaica Burying Ground. They had no children. These dates are from the Records of Trinity Church and are no doubt correct and not the dates given Dickinson on his chart which says that Thomas was born in 1674 and died in 1710. Another authority says that there is a will of a Thomas Walton on record in King's County, Long Island dated August 19, 1728 and mentions his wife, Martha, five sons, Thomas, Richard. Mathew, William and John and a daughter Martha. This author assumes they are a different family, though they may have been relatives.

William Walton, the eldest son of Thomas and Esther (Lawrence) Walton, was the first of the family to reach great prominence. He must be considered as the founder of the Walton family of New York. He was born in Richmond County, Staten Island. A very quaint mourning ring belonging to his wife and which the Author purchased from a direct descendant of William Walton is marked "William Walton, ob.1747 ae 72" which would place the date of his birth as 1675. Dickinson on the Walton chart says that he was born in 1672 and Hasell on the Walton-Cruger Chart gives the date of his birth as 1667 and adds that he was born in County Norfolk, England, and came to America during or prior to 1698. This is incorrect if we are to assume that he was the son of Thomas Walton of Staten Island, as Thomas was married in 1671 in New York.

In the Census of 1703 he is recorded as the head of a family, composed of 1 male, 1 female, two children, 1 negro.

William Walton married Mary Santford on September 7, 1698, the marriage license dated August 30, 1698.

William Walton's name appears on the list of subscribers to finish the steeple of Trinity Church in 1711 and in 1736 he subscribed to the enlargement of the same church. Trinity Church was built as a small edifice in 1698, consecrated in 1697 and enlarged in 1737-39.

"On the 13th of October, 1712, Andrew Faneuil, Charles Crommelin, Abraham Van Hoorn and William Walton of New York, merchants and owners of the sloop Swallow, Rene Het, Master, petitioned Governor Hunter for leave to convey French prisoners to the French West Indies, under a flag of truce."

William Walton became an eminent merchant and ship builder, owning and controlling his own vessels. His ships sailed on trading voyages to the West Indies and to the Spanish Main and he acquired a great fortune through an advantageous contract with the Spaniards with whom he had the exclusive trade with St. Augustine.

Captain Walton took his two sons, William and Jacob in business with him. Some of his vessels were fitted out as privatters to harry French commerce when war broke out with France, The Walton family became very wealthy and they frequently underwrote or insured the ventures of other merchants and were known to be the largest underwriters in New York in the Eighteenth Century.

The Waltons had a contract to furnish all the supplies for the Spanish Garrison at St. Augustine, Florida, and their shipyards on Water Street were the largest in New York. William Walton frequently sailed his own vessels on his trading voyages.

In 1721, Captain Walton purchased from John Jarmouth, shipwright, lots on Water Street for his shipyards. His residence was in Hanover Square, now 130 Pearl Street. It was a wide lot which originally belonged to James Graham, Attorney General. Directly opposite lived Mistress Kidd, the widow of the famous Captain Kidd. An advertisement in the New York Gazette of April, 1734 of the removal of the printer of that paper shows Captain Walton to have resided in Hanover Square at that period.

About this time he also purchased property at 326 and 328 Queen Street which is now known as Pearl Street. It was on these lots that his son, William, in 1752, built his great mansion known as the Walton House. The lots were nos. 13 and 14 and "fronting the road that goes by William Beekman and extending to low water mark." The price was three hundred pounds.

The elder William Walton also had a house at Margate Cove in 1728, now known as Glen Cove. Another name of the place at the time was Mosquito Cove.

Stokes says that on May 5, 1738, William Walton's sloops were allowed to be cleared. "In a letter of Lieut-Governor Clarke to the Duke of Newcastle, dated New York, June 2, 1738, in which he announced the receipt of news that a land and naval force was arrived at St. Augustine from Cuba in order to make a descent on Georgia, occurs this passage: "The Council were of the opinion that there was sufficient cause to embargo Kip and Griffith sloops—both owned by one, William Walton, of this town, who, I am informed, has supplied that place for many years by contract. He protested against the Custom House Officers for refusing to clear ships. Captain Walton thought it hard that his vessels entering and clearing for Carolina (as they always do for some English port) should be embargoed, while other vessels that enter the same place should be suffered to depart; but I cannot think it either hard or unjust, Walton being the only person in this place whom the Spaniards permit to trade at Augustine, where he has a factor who has resided there for many years."

William Walton's ships were all built in his own shipyards and he had factors or representatives in many ports to take care of his expensive trade and the family was known to be the foremost among merchant princes of Colonial days, "a period in which successful trade was the stepping stone not only to wealth and social distinction but to political honor and preferment." His son, William, was the richest man of his time in the country and an entertainer par excellence.

In 1741, Mr. Walton's slave, Jupiter, was indicted for his participation in the Negro Plot.

Mary Santford who married William Walton Sept. 7, 1698, was baptised Nov. 27, 1678. O'Callaghan's Marriage License lists the marriage banns as Aug. 30, 1698. Old records also spell her name Maryken Santvoort.

Her father was Jacob Abrahamsen Santvoort and head of the New York family of Santford, or Santvoort as it is written in the early records. He embarked May 1661 in the St. Jean Baptist for New Netherland. He came from Vianen, a town in Holland. Mr. Fish gives his references for the Santvoort, Santford Family as: Scandinavian Immigrants of New York; Ancient Families of New York by Purple; Early Settlers of King's County; and Stokes' Iconography, Vols. II, VI.

Jacob Santvoort married first in New York, Jan. 24, 1666, Styie Ariaens (Adriaens), daughter of Adriaen Pieterszen Van Alcamaer. They had seven children: Abraham, Adriaen, Adriaen, Isaac, Isaac, Aeltze and Jacob. Baptismal dates are given in Mr. Fish's book. Jacob Santvoort married secondly Dec. 26, 1677, Magdaleentje Van Vleck or Van Vleet of Bremen. They had one child: Maryken or Mary Santford who married William Walton. Grace Van Vleck was a witness at her baptism.

In 1674, Jacob Santvoort contributed to the forced loan ordered by Governor Colve and his property was valued at 2,500 guilders. On June 17, 1685, he and his wife conveyed some land in New York to Enoch Michaelson (Vreeland) of Pemripoe in East Jersey which is the last notice found of Jacob Santvoort. He died in 1685 and his widow was still living in 1699, at which date she was a sponsor at the baptism of her grandson, Thomas, the son of William Walton.

William and Mary (Santford) Walton were both listed as members of the Dutch Reformed Church, and as living on High Street.

Although the Waltons were English, the baptismal records of their children are found in the records of the Dutch Reformed Church of New York; also the marriage licenses of their sons William and Jacob, showing they must have joined the churches of their wives, as both the Santfords and the Beekmans were Dutch. The family changed, however, to the Episcopal Church, as the Walton vault was in the Churchyard of Trinity Church on lower Broadway.

William and Mary (Santford) Walton were often asked to act as sponsors for their neighbor's children.

On Oct. 27, 1703, William Walton and Marica Santvoort Z.H.V., which means his wife, were sponsors for Elsje, the daughter of Thomas Sanders and Aeltie Santvoort. On Aug. 8, 1708, William Walton and Theuntje Van Gelder were sponsors for Elizabeth, the daughter of Daniel Lawrence and Geesje Ydesse.

Very often the Sexton of the Church misspelled proper names; they are given herewith in their original spelling on the records.

On May 21st, 1727, William Walton and Maria Zantford, Z. H. V. were sponsors for Maria, the daughter of Jacob Walton and Maria Beekman. This was their first grandchild who later married Lewis Morris.

On Sept. 4, 1715, William Walton and Maria Santfort were sponsors for Tobias Van Norden and Hendrika Ten Yk. On July 9, 1718, William Walton and his wife Marie Walton were sponsors for Maria, the daughter of Cornelius Louw and Margrietze Van Borsum. On Oct. 21, 1722, William Walton and Efje Theobles were sponsors for Elizabeth, the daughter of

William Bradford and Sytje Santford. On May 27, 1741, William Walton and Maria Santfort, his wife; Robert Ray and Elsje Ray were sponsors for William, son of Adolf Swartwoud and Elsje Sanders.

William Walton, the first, known as Captain and also as Boss Walton, died on May 23, 1747. The New York Gazette revived in the Weekly Post Boy, on the date of May 25, 1747, contained a notice of the death of two days before:

"Saturday last, departed this life, Capt. William Walton, a very eminent merchant in this city." This date of Captain Walton's death is given in Stokes' and Mr. Fish's book, also in the Hasell Cruger-Walton Chart. The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Volume VII, page 119, gives the date of William Walton's death as May 23, 1745. This is incorrect. His mourning ring has the date 1747.

His wife, Mary Santford Walton, survived her husband many years, she died in the ninetieth year of her age, Sept. 3, 1768. Hugh Gaine in the New York Mercury for Monday, Sept. 12, 1768, publishers in the death notices: "The 3d. instant, Madam Walton, of this city in the 90th year of her age."

A tortoise shell snuff box with a beautiful miniature top that belonged to Mary Santford Walton is owned by a descendant of the present generation. The snuff box has been inherited by direct descent by Annette Townsend Phillips of Newport, R. I., and has been exhibited by her in the Museum of the City of New York and at the Colonial Dames of America on April 8th and 9th, 1935. The snuff box was exhibited in 1895 by Emily Louisa Gerry, a direct descendant, in the New Haven Historical Society. The tag used in the latter exhibit is in the possession of the present owner. The tag reads:

SNUFF BOX OF MRS. WALTON

GREAT-GRANDMOTHER OF MRS. ELBRIDGE GERRY

MORE THAN 200 YEARS OLD.

LOANED BY MISS GERRY, NEW HAVEN, CT.

When William Walton died, his widow had a mourning ring made, as was the custom of the time. It was a round gold band set with a purple stone, over the gold was black enamel and written on the enamel in gold lettering was: W. WALTON, OB. 1747 AE 72, MAY 23. This ring was so carefully preserved by her descendants that it is found mentioned in the will of her great grandson, Admiral Jacob Walton in 1844; he leaves it to his son William. In 1938 it belonged to Mrs. de Lancey Walton Ward and was purchased from her by Mrs. Townsend Phillips of Newport, R. I.—Annette Townsend, the Author of this volume.

The will of Mary Santford Walton is on file in the Hall of Records in New York City in Liber 26, old page 478, new page 565. The will was written July 20, 1768 and a Codicil sworn before Philip Livingston, Jr., was added on Aug. 25, 1768. The seal was affixed Sept. 7, 1768.

The will is very interesting; all of her children were deceased when she wrote the will and she leaves everything to her grandchildren. The will shows much family information and the fact that she had advanced large sums of money to two of her grandsons-in-law, James Thompson and Lewis Morris. She mentions all the children of her son, Jacob, so if there were no other record of these children, it could be gleaned from this will, which reads:

"In the name of God Amen. I Mary Walton, widow of William Walton, late, of the City of New York Merchant deceased being in health do make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following. In the first place I order all my debts and funeral charges to be paid as soon after my decease as possible.

"Secondly, I give and devise unto my Grandson William Walton and to his heirs and assigns forever my Lot of Ground and Buildings thereon in Duke Street in the City of New York and now possessed by Mr. Philip Jnr Livingston.

"Thirdly, to my Grand Children Mary Morris, Magdaline Johnston and Catharine Thompson I bequeath all my wearing apparell, plate and household furniture of every kind exactly to be divided between them Share and Share alike. (Catharine evidently received the snuff box at this time, which is now in possession of her direct descendant, Annette Townsend Phillips.)

"Fourth, I give unto my Daughter Cornelia Walton, the wife of my late son William Walton, fifty pounds as a token of my regard for her.

"Fifthly, of all the rest and residue of my Estate I dispose of in the following manner, that is to say the one Eighth part thereof unto my Grandson William Walton and to his heirs and assigns for Ever one other Eighth part thereof unto my Grandson Jacob Walton and to his heirs and assigns for Ever one other Eighth part thereof unto my Grandson Thomas and to his heirs and assigns for Ever one other Eighth part thereof unto my Grandson Gerrard and to his heirs and assigns for Ever one other Eighth part thereof unto my Grandson Abraham and to his heirs and assigns for Ever one other Eighth part thereof unto my Granddaughter Mary Morris and to her heirs and assigns for Ever one other Eighth part to my Granddaughter Magdalen Johnston and to her heirs and assigns for Ever and the remaining one Eighth part thereof I direct my Executors William Walton and Jacob Walton or the Survivor of them to put out at Interest and to pay the Interest thereof unto my Granddaughter Catharine Thompson yearly during her Life and the Receipts of the said Catharine for the yearly Interest money so to be paid to her shall fully discharge my said Executors from all further demand of the same And upon the Decease of my said Granddaughter Catharine I will and bequeath that the children of the Deceased shall take and Equally divide among them the Capital eighth, the Annual Interest thereof is given to their mother during Life, and the same Eighth shall Vest in all the Children upon the Decease of their Mother and their Shares be severally paid at the Day of full Age or Marriage whichsoever shall first happen And in as much as James Thompson the Husband of the said Catharine hath received large sums for his advancement, it is to be understood that the above Legacies and bequests to the said Catharine and her Children are upon these express Con-

ditions or both of them or their legal Representative or Representatives shall before the Receipt of any part of the said Legacies and within one year after my Decease execute a sufficient Release in due form of Law fully to discharge the Estate of my son William and also fully to discharge my Grandson William and the legal Representatives of my son Jacob deceased or any other Person or Persons of mine and the families of my said sons and Grandsons who may think proper to require the same of and from all Demands whatsoever which the said James Thompson or his wife or his or their legal Representatives may have on Account of the Advancement to him since his Marriage of any Sum or Sums of Money whatsoever which ought not to have been paid or advanced to him according to the Tenor and Interest of certain Articles of Agreement indented and concluded on the sixteenth day of April one thousand seven hundred and fifty three between the said James Thompson of the first part the said Catharine of the second Part and my said Grandson William Walton of the third Part the same Powers which I have before given to my Grandsons William and Jacob and the Survivor and Whereas Lewis Morris, Husband to my said Granddaughter Mary Morris is indebted to me in the Sum of two hundred and seventy-four Pounds eleven shillings, New York Money for Money lent him in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five on which Sum there is due on this Day for Interest the Sum of One hundred and fifty-four Pounds one shilling calculating the said Interest from the first day of May one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven The said two sums making in the whole Four hundred and twenty-eight Pounds twelve shillings And whereas the said Lewis Morris is also indebted unto me by Bond dated the thirteenth day December one thousand seven hundred and sixty in the Penal Sum of six hundred pounds New York Money conditioned to pay three hundred Pounds like money with Interest at six per cent per Annum on which sum there is now due for Interest the Sum of One hundred and thirty six Pounds Seventeen Shillings The said two last Sums making in the whole four hundred and thirty six Pounds seventeen Shillings so that the whole Sum now due to me from the said Lewis Morris amounts to Eight hundred and sixty five Pounds nine shillings I the said Mary Walton do therefore hereby direct my Executors the aforesaid William Walton and Jacob Walton and the survivor of them and the Executors of the Survivor of them to Deduct and take the same together and what Interest shall be due thereon out of the said Capital one Eighth as aforesaid given to my said Granddaughter Mary Morris which I do hereby make chargeable with and liable to the Payment of the said Debt and Lastly I appoint my Grandsons William Walton and Jacob Walton to be executors of this my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this twentieth day of July One thousand seven hundred and sixty eight (1768).—Mary Walton."

A Codicil to the above will adds that if the granddaughter Catharine Thompson dies in the minority of her children the interest of their shares is to be "applied towards the Education and Maintenance of the said Children." The Codicil is dated Aug. 25, 1768 and witnessed by James Wilmet, James Beekman, and Robert Waddell. It is sworn before Philip Livingston Junior.

"Sir Henry Moore Baronet, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New York and the Territories depending thereon in America Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same" testifies that Philip Livingston Junior Esquire "was delegated and appointed the last Will and Testament of Mary Walton" and was approved.

Affixed seal September 7, 1768.

William and Mary (Santford) Walton had seven children, only one, Jacob the third child, left descendants.

(1) Thomas Walton, the eldest child was baptised Aug. 13, 1699, his sponsors were his maternal grandparents, Abraham and Magdalena (Van Vleke) Santvoord. He died unmarried in 1727, in which year his father, William Walton, was cited to appear at the office of the Secretary of the Colony, with an inventory of his son, Thomas, deceased. This is another reason to suppose that his father William Walton was the son of Thomas Walton of Staten Island, as he named his oldest son, Thomas.

(2) Maria Walton, the second child, was baptised Nov. 30, 1701. Her sponsors were Abraham Kip and Vroutje (Von Hoorn) Santvoord. She died young.

(3) Jacob Walton, the third child, was born July 3, 1703 and baptised July 7th of that year. His sponsors were Thomas Sanders and Aeltie Santvoord, his maternal aunt. He married, May 14, 1726, Maria Beekman. He died Oct. 17, 1749. They left many descendants.

(4) William Walton, the fourth child, was baptised Oct. 20, 1706. His sponsors were Jacob Fenix and Maria Walton. He married Jan. 27, 1731, Cornelia Beekman. He was the most celebrated of the children. He erected the great mansion known as the Walton House. He died July 12, 1768 and was buried in the Walton Vault in Trinity Churchyard.

(5) Jacobus Walton, the fifth child, was baptised Feb. 27, 1709. His sponsors were Abraham Van Vlek and Vrouwtze Santvoort. He died young. It would seem strange to name a child Jacobus, having another child with the same name, Jacob, and some authorities seem to doubt it but all the records show this to be correct.

(6) James Walton, the sixth child, was baptised March 28, 1711. His sponsors were Justes Bosch and Annetje Smith. He died young. James was a favorite name of the Waltons of County Lancaster, England, from whom these were evidently descended. There was a James Walton living in 1459 and there were two Mayors of Preston, Lancaster, named James Walton, between 1496 and 1551.

(7) Abraham Walton, the seventh child, was baptised Feb. 24, 1714. He died young. He was probably named after his maternal grandfather and uncle. His brother Jacob also named a son Abraham, evidently for the same persons, this last Abraham Walton is the direct ancestor of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

CHAPTER II

THE SECOND WILLIAM AND WALTON HOUSE

THIRD GENERATION

William Walton, the third son and the fourth child of William and Mary (Santford) Walton and the third generation of the family in America, was born in New York City and baptised Oct. 20, 1706. His name may be found on the records of the Old Dutch Church which names his Sponsors as Jacob Fenix and Maria Walton. He died in New York City July 12, 1768 and was buried in the Walton Family Vault in Trinity Churchyard.

He married Jan. 27, 1731, Cornelia Beekman, daughter of William and Catharine (de la Noy) Beekman. She was the niece of Maria Beekman who five years previously had married her husband's brother, Jacob Walton. She was born Oct. 4, 1708 and died May 10, 1786. Her wedding portion was eight hundred pounds.

William and Cornelia (Beekman) Walton had no children, but after 1749, when his brother Jacob died, William acted the part of a father to his brother's eight children: Mary, Magdalena, Catharine, William, Jacob, Thomas, Abraham and Gerard Ogden. These children, when their father died, were respectfully, twenty-two, twenty-one, twenty, eighteen, sixteen, fourteen, ten and eight years of age.

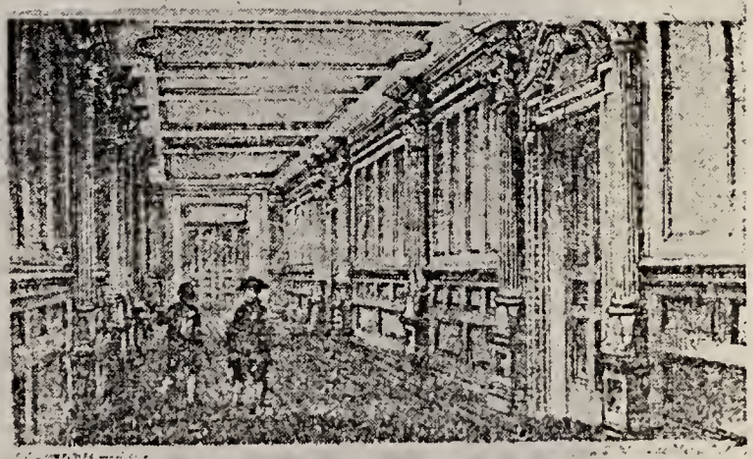
The grandfather and grandmother of Cornelia (Beekman) Walton were Gerardus and Magdalena (Abeel) Beekman, who represented one of the leading families of New York at that time.

William and his brother Jacob carried on their father's shipping business and were very successful. They were in partnership under the firm name of Jacob and William Walton until the death of Jacob in 1749 when the name was changed to William Walton & Co. The firm was then composed of himself and some of his nephews whom he took into business after their father's death. The two brothers, William and Jacob, were left large fortunes by their father which they greatly increased.

In 1752, William erected his great house always called the Walton Mansion on land his father had left him on Franklin Square which was the continuation of Queen Street and which is now called Pearl Street. It was at numbers 326 and 328 on this street, 50 foot front and the gardens extended down to the river. The grounds were laid out and cultivated with fastidious care.

The stable and coach house stood opposite at number 325 Queen Street. This was William Walton's private stable where he kept his fine coach, his chaise, his handsome horses and many other carriages in which he and his wife rode through the streets of the primitive city or out to the country to the estates of relatives or friends, some of whom lived as far as Harlem Village, where some of her Beekman relatives lived and others miles away at Morrisania.

SITTING ROOM 2d STORY WALTON HOUSE.



ENTRANCE HALL of the WALTON HOUSE

William Walton (1706-1768) and his wife, Cornelia Beekman (1708-1786)

Many writers have made mistakes in the date of the erection of the Walton House, but 1752 is the correct one. The building stood for 127 years; it was demolished in 1881. The march of time had made many changes in its surroundings and in the house itself, which will be dealt with in later chapters. The history of this house, of the family who erected it and of New York City are closely united.

The house was built of yellow brick imported from Holland and was "deemed the nonpareil of the city." It was supposed to show the best style of English construction and as John F. Watson says in his "Annals of New York" (p.350) as "marking a set purpose of avoiding the former Dutch style." In 1846 he says "It has even now an air of ancient stately grandeur."

Pearl Street and Hanover Square were the two most fashionable districts. Miss Singleton tells us in her book "Social New York Under The Georges," Lewis Morris lived there and the de Peyster house erected in 1695 was nearby in Queen Street. However, when Mr. Walton built his great house it was considered to be quite far out and the favorite walk on Sunday for the tradespeople and their wives and families was out to view the Walton Mansion and its splendid gardens.

To quote from many writers, the house was in its day the finest and most costly in New York or any other city. The owner, after amassing his large fortune, invested a great portion of it in this baronial mansion. It was a noble specimen of English architecture built in the English baronial style. The entrance hall was in the centre of the building with large old fashioned parlors and drawing rooms on each side. The portal was in fine keeping with the style of architecture which then distinguished the English patrician from the plebian. The broad portico supported by fluted columns and surmounted with the armorial bearings of the Walton family richly carved and ornamented. The coat-of-arms carved above the door of the house was the same as that used on their silver and it is from this that the County in England from which these Waltons came is ascertained. Quaint heads cut from the freestone looked down upon the street from between the windows.

There are illustrations of the details of the carving over the windows and around the doors in the interior in Mr. Felix Oldboy's book "A Tour Around New York." There is also an illustration of the Walton House in later years. The house was three stories high and the yellow Holland bricks were relieved by brown stone water-tables, lintels and jams, all imported, with walls as substantial as many modern churches.

Mr. John Pintard, founder of the New York Historical Society, wrote a long description of the house in 1832 and it was published in the Valentine Manuel.

From this we find that the superb staircase in the ample hall, the only one of its kind in the city, with its hand-rails and banister by age as dark as ebony, would not disgrace a nobleman's palace, and afforded an air of grandeur not to be seen in the lighter staircases of modern buildings. The expensive furniture came from abroad and was in keeping with the style of the structure.

"It was the most capacious and elegant house at that period in New York and was the pride and admiration of the plain citizens; and children were treated with a walk on Sunday afternoons to see and admire this elegant mansion." (See besides Valentines Manuel: Stokes, Vol. 4; Col. Rec. Ch. of Comm., 1768-1784; Mag. Amer. Hist. II, 40; Man. of Com. Coun., 1858, p. 524; Landmark Map Ref. Key. III, 953, 1852; Other histories of New York.)

Authorities also tell us that William Walton was very hospitable, and gave, as he could well afford, the most sumptuous entertainments of any person in those days.

After the French War, which ended with the conquest of Canada, the officers of the British Army came to New York. The New York harbor was gay with the large number of boats which composed the British fleet and it was at this time in the fall and winter of 1760 and 1761 that William Walton gave his most magnificent entertainments, for the British officers before they returned to England.

A great ball given by him to the British officers who were led by Sir Jeffrey Amherst, and included General Murray and Colonel Haviland and also the handsome Captain Lord Byron who commanded the British vessels stationed at Louisburg off the coast of Nova Scotia, was depicted in a tableau at the Beaux-Arts Ball at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, given to celebrate the Bi-Centenial of the birth of George Washington, in 1932.

"His table was spread with the choisest viands, and a forest of decanters, sparkling with the most delicious wines. The sideboard groaned with the weight of brilliant, massive silver, none of your tinsel, superficial, plated-ware, that dazzles and mocks the eyes of modern times." William Walton's elegant entertainments, his dazzling display of silver and gold plate at his dinners, were equal, if not superior to any noblemans, and the wine at these banquets "flowed free and fast." He had silver presented to him by the King of Spain and his wine cellars were famous. The Maderia the Waltons used they aged themselves sending it across the ocean several times in their own vessels. Some of the Walton wine was still in existence as late as 1892.

The fame of this house and the splendor of the entertainments had extended to England. When the grievances of America and the impoverished condition of its people were brought to the consideration of Parliament previous to the Revolution, they were met by members who had been entertained in the Walton House, and who asserted that the show of plate and luxurious style of life there exhibited, fairly emulated the baronial establishments of the old country. This had a great deal to do with the taxation imposed on the Colonies and was one of the indirect causes of the Revolution which followed.

Mary Lamb in her "History of New York" repeats this same story and says: "When Parliament manifested its disposition to tax the Colonies in order to refund the debt incurred by the French War, poverty was pleaded as an objection. The Lords sitting about the King's table laughed at the plea, and indulged in graphic accounts of the prodigal entertainments given in New York to the officers of the British Army, making special mention of silver plate at Walton's dinners which they said was equal

if not superior to any nobleman's. Such exhibitions indicated enormous riches. It was absurd for the Colonists to waste their substance in mad extravagance; there was wealth sufficient in New York alone to pay the whole debt of England. Thus they discussed the question over their wine, and thus argued the next day in Parliament. There was force in the logic, hence the long train of circumstances."

In June of 1766 when news was received of the repeal of the Stamp Act, all New York was illuminated and the Walton House "was deemed nonpareil of the city" with its illuminations in celebration of the event.

Singleton says in her book "Social New York Under The Georges" that a wealthy family in New York at this time owned silver averaging one hundred ounces, the weight of the Walton plate amounted to three hundred and forty and three-quarters ounces. The list follows: Two pair of candlesticks, 81¼ oz.; one silver snuffers stand, 11¼; one large silver waiter, 32; two small silver waiters, 15½; two pint mugs, 21¾; two pint bowls, 12½; two sauce boats, 29; four salts and four salt shovels, 12½; twenty teaspoons, one sugar tongs, 1; one small chafing dish, 1; one punch ladle, ½; one wine cock, 5; two tablespoons, 4½; one tankard, 31¾; one punch strainer, 1¼; one coffee pot, 28; one large soup spoon, 8; one large tankard, 44; two large cases of knives, forks and spoons.

An old newspaper states: "It was said that silver forks were extremely rare and not known in New York before about 1750, when they were generally ordered from England. William Walton was said to have had two cases of forks, knives and spoons, a possession so extraordinary as to require special mention in the time in which he lived." (Unpublished notes and clippings kept by Mrs. de Witt Clinton Cohen of New York, who had kindly given the author much information about the Walton family.)

The Author is endeavoring to trace the Walton silver with some success.

Two of the candle sticks are now owned (1938) by Sylvester L. H. Ward of New York, whose step uncle, de Lancey Walton Ward from whom he inherited them in 1930, was the grandson of Admiral Jacob Walton, who was the grandson of Jacob Walton, the brother of William of the Walton House. The candlesticks are illustrated in Singleton's book "Social Life Under The Georges." The book says they are patterned after a Corinthian column, which was the fashionable pattern at the beginning of the reign of George III. Another pair with branches forming candleabres is owned by de Lancey Ward's widow. These were also from the Walton House. She also owns a great deal of the flat silver and the punch ladel. A photograph of a silver marrow spoon owned by Mrs. Ward from the Walton House and made by Thomas Hammersley, is to be used in "An Album of American History" being published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Mrs. Ward has presented a silver tablespoon with the Walton crest made by Garrett Eoff to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and received a letter of thanks and acceptance from the Trustees of the Museum.

The large silver salver and the two small silver salvers, called waiters in the list, are owned by the Author and are herewith illustrated. They were inherited by her by direct descent. The small salvers were made by Ebenezer Coker, the English silversmith, in 1767. An old list made by a

granddaughter of Catharine Walton Thompson, the niece of William, the list owned by the Author, says: "2 silver waiters—Grandfather Thompson." "Grandmother Thompson" was Catharine Walton, the niece of William of the Walton House and married in 1753. The large silver salver was made by Thomas Hammersley in 1753, a year after the Walton House was erected. It has the initials K.W. on the back, Katarina (Catharine) Walton.

There is a silver tankard in the Museum of the City of New York that belonged to William Walton Morris, and might very well have been given him on account of his name and be one of the tankards in the list of Walton silver.

The coffee pot in the list weighing 28 oz. was no doubt the one mentioned in the will of Gerard Walton, dated 1896, which says: "the old silver coffee pot presented by the King of Spain to one of my ancestors" he leaves to Mary Walton Camp. (See Chapter on Jacob Walton, Jr.)

Mrs. de Lancey Walton Ward, whose husband was in the direct line of descent from William Walton, Jr., who inherited the Walton House and most of its contents from his uncle, says that they often used the old forks and had a great deal of the flat silver, the forks were so worn and thin they could hardly be used. A spoon she now owns with the Walton coat-of-arms, is illustrated herewith.

Most of the interior woodwork, including the stair-case and also most of the furniture, was of mahogany. Singleton says that the handsomest curtains were of silk damask, which was the material used for covering many of the chairs and sofa. There were a number of green Windsor chairs in the house. Some of the furniture was upholstered with the hair-seating that had then become fashionable. There were three large walnut and gilt framed mirrors in the house. Singleton adds: "Mr. Walton made himself extremely popular."

William Walton was genial, full of brilliancy, and a master in the art of politeness. Dinners were his hobby, and he gathered about his table from time to time such of the celebrities of the Old World who officially or in pursuit of pleasure, visited the new. He was regarded as the first merchant of his time, and as a prominent legislator and an honored counselor, he also held an enviable political position. He was known as the wealthiest man of his time in the Colonies.

That William Walton was entertaining extensively even before he built his great mansion, can be seen from a letter written in 1744 by William Livingston to Miss E——T—— on Nov. 17th., which is published in Sedgwick's Life of William Livingston (p.442), in the Magazine of American History for 1878.

"As but a few days have elapsed since your departure home, nothing momentous has happened either relating to births, deaths, or marriages, which when they offer or any other thing material I shall give you as fresh information as my hermetical kind of life will permit. However, I must not omit that we had the wafel frolic at Miss Walton's talked of before your departure. The feast, as usual, was preceded by cards, and the company so numerous that they filled two tables; after a few games a mag-

nificent supper appeared in grand order and decorum, but for my part I was not a little grieved that so luxurious a feast should come under the name of wafel frolic, because if this be the case I must expect but a few wafel frolics for the future; the frolic was closed up with **ten sunburnt virgins, lately come from Columbus, Newfoundland** and sundry other female exercises, besides a play of my own invention, which I have not room to describe at present; however kissing constitutes a great part of the entertainment."

Even some of the recipes used have come down to us, Arthur North, in writing about the family in connection with his book on the founding of Walton, New York, says that a favorite household receipt used at some of their lavish and magnificent entertainments, was as follows:

"Take ye fowls, cut them in pieces and Clean them, Season them with Pepper and Salt, Little mace Nutmeg, Cloves, some dried time Parsley, a little bit of onion when dressing, then let them Lay two hours, then frower them very well — fry them in sweet butter. Make ye butter boiling hot before you put them on—fry them a fine brown, take them out of ye pan wash it Clean and put them in again with about a pint of Gravy. Let them simmer up in Gravy, take the Yolks of Three Eggs with a little grated Nutmeg, a little piece of Lemon, two spoonfuls of Wine. Put all this in the Pan just mix a spoonful or two with ye eggs — then shake it over the fire till it is a thick Cream then serve it up. Garnish your dish with lemon."

If some of the Waltons did not survive to a ripe old age, one might easily guess the reason!

Most of the servants were slaves, as was the custom of the time. They appeared in handsome liveries and all the children of any slave in their possession was trained to follow in their parents footsteps and served as pages, assistants in the kitchen, in the ladies boudoir or to run before their master and mistress and open the doors in the house or of their coach. They were also carefully aparelled in minature liveries and gave a touch of smartness and grandeur more like one of the great houses of England or France.

William Walton's favorite man-servant was named James, and Mando was the head of the women-servants. All of her children, John, Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth, Susanna and Jane, were in their Master's service; then there were two "negro wenches" Hannah and Lucia.

William Walton, in his will, left money to the Corporation of New York to support these slaves and to start the younger ones in trade, after the death of his wife, who they were to serve and at her death to be set free.

The kindness to his servants gives us an insight to the character of William Walton who while entertaining the very great could also show such consideration to the lowly.

Margaret Armstrong, in her book "Five Generations" says: "The Waltons were a singularly proud race who had their own style of amusements, of whom the mass of the community knew no more about than if they lived in London."

In "A Tour Around New York" Mr. Felix Oldboy observes: "With the English conquest came an invasion of more ceremonious dress and statlier dwellings. Powdered wigs and cocked hats, velvet coats and breeches, silk stockings and massive canes marked the gentlemen of the period, and he dwelt in a massive residence of brick and stone, such as within the memory of those still living were the city homes of the Waltons, De Peysters and other colonial families." He adds: "From the top of Chatham Square one could once look upon two celebrated mansions, the Walton House and the home of Colonel Henry Rutgers. When Pearl Street was known as Queen Street and was an aristocratic quarter, when its gardens reached down to the East River, and its neighborhood was free from the contaminations of shops, the Walton House was in its glory. The richness of its furnishings, its gold plate, and its magnificent entertainments, were quoted in Parliament and an excuse for taxing the American colonies. As a boy I read of this, and I used to go out of my way—to look at it, and try to recall in my mind the vanished splendors—. The high ceilings were there, and the doorways through which Howe and Clinton and Andre had passed, and the floor on which a future King of England had danced a minuet with the fairest of New York's rebel daughters."

An old newspaper clipping says: "William Walton was the richest man of his time and an entertainer par excellence. His dinners were the talk of the town. In the autumn of 1757 he tendered a banquet of great magnificence to Governor Hardy, Mayor John Cruger and the Earl of Louden, commander in chief of the British forces in North America, with Benjamin Franklin as honored guest. Two thousand four hundred victorious British troops from Canada arrived just at this time and the officers were entertained in the most lavish manner at the Walton Mansion."

William Walton did not confine himself to business and entertaining, for he was as active in civic and political affairs as he was in business and social life.

John Austin Stevens in his article "The Waltons of New York" says: "William Walton was soon looked upon as fitted for political honors, and in 1751 was unanimously elected to serve in the place of David Clarkson, deceased, in the General Assembly for the City and County of New York, a post to which he was again re-elected in 1752, and which he continued to fill until 1759. In the Assembly he attached himself to the Court party, as it was called, the party of Lt. Governor James De Lancey, and secured for it also the interest of his cousin who sat for Richmond County. In 1756 he was recommended by Governor Hardy to the Board of Trade as a suitable person to take a seat in his Majesty's Council, and the next year received his appointment. He was a constant attendant at the Council Board until his death in 1768."

While a member of the New York Assembly he served on many Committees. In 1753 there were disputes about the New York boundary line. Robert Livingston was disturbed in the eastern part of his Manor and at one time Van Renssalaer sent to notify him that his life was in danger on account of these disputes. Robert Livingston appealed to the surveyor-general, Cadwallader Colden, who decided that all his land was in the province of New York. "Whereupon David Jones, John Thomas, Paul Richard, William Walton, Henry Cruger and John Watts, all members of the Assembly, were appointed to defend New York against both New Hampshire and Massachusetts."

In 1753 William Walton and his brother Jacob, with three merchants, made an agreement "not to receive Copper Half Pence otherwise than 14 for a shilling." (Pelletreau).

In 1755 the speaker of the Assembly requested assistance in the necessary correspondence, concerning boundary and other questions with the agent at the Court of Great Britain, and the city members, Paulus Richard, William Walton, Henry Cruger and John Watts were appointed a committee for the purpose.

In 1756 the committee of city members were: John Watts, Henry Cruger, William Walton and Peter De Lancey. Henry Cruger was subsequently a member of the British Parliament.

There was an election of a new Assembly in the beginning of the year 1759, De Lancey having dissolved the one elected in 1752. Fifteen new members were chosen, the Livingston party being in the ascendant. Philip Livingston, who was one of the most popular of the aldermen, was elected by the city, also Oliver De Lancey, John Cruger and John Lispenard; William Livingston was sent to represent his brother's Manor; Robert Livingston and Henry Livingston were sent from Duchess County; Philip Verplanck and Colonel Van Rensselaer were re-elected, and several others whose names have already become familiar to the reader. William Nicoll was chosen speaker. John Watts and William Walton had recently been elected to the Council.

All the above lists show the contemporaries of William Walton and the men with whom he associated and whom he entertained in New York.

The New York Society Library was organized in the autumn of 1754 and is still in existence today, nearly two hundred years later. When it was founded, a room in the City Hall was used for the purpose and the trustees appointed were: Lt. Gov. De Lancey, James Alexander, John Chambers, John Watts, William Walton, Rev. Henry Barclay, Benjamin Nicoll, William Smith, William Livingston and William Alexander. The Society stayed in the Old City Hall from 1754 to 1776 and in 1795 a new building was erected on Nassau Street, for the library alone, and they stayed there until 1836.

The future of the Society Library is very ably told by Austin Baxter Keep who traces its activities from its founding. In giving a short sketch of its first trustees, he says of William Walton that he was the most prominent member of a noted family, he both inherited and acquired great wealth and adds that "the Waltons literally coined money." He adds that William Walton was "a man of strong public spirit: he, as well as John Watts, refused all compensation while representing the city in the Assembly. Established in the most elegant private dwelling in the colonies, and a member of the governors council, William Walton maintained so lavish an hospitality, that stories of his entertainments, replete with gold and silver service reached London and were repeated and talked about there."

The Society Library owns today the original records of the minutes of the first meeting of the trustees in 1756. They are copied in beautiful handwriting in a large leather covered note book; the author has been given permission to copy from this extremely interesting and ancient volume and herewith publishes some extracts.

"At a meeting of the Trustees of the New York Library at the City Arms on Tuesday the 7th of May, 1754. Present: His Honor J. De Lancey, Mr. Murray, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Walton, Mr. Watts, Mr. Benj. Nicholls, Mr. Wm. Livingston, Mr. Wm. Alexander, Mr. Wm. P. Smith. "Resolved, That Mr. Watts, Mr. Smith, Mr. Wm. Alexander and Mr. John Livingston do receive the Subscription Money, from the several Subscribers, in order to be laid out in Books for the Library. Which service they have agreed to perform gratis."

There is a long list a few pages on in the note book of the first books purchased showing the popular taste in reading in 1754. A few pages later a list of subscribers is given. There are one hundred and eighteen on this first list and contains many names even now familiar in New York. Some of them, all subscribing five pounds, were: His Honor J. De Lancey, James Alexander, William Smith, Mrs. De Peyster, Robert Livingston, John Cruger, James Emot, Mathew Clarkson, James Thompson, Peter Stuyvesant, John and William Ludlow, George Harrison, James Duane, Samuel Auchmuty, William Walton, Peter Keteltas, Lewis Morris, Jr., John Alsop, Richard Nicholl, Robert R. Livingston, William Walton, Jr.

The trustees agree later on "That the Room in the City Hall in which the Corporation Library is now kept, be appropriated to the Trustees of this Library for the use of the same, for so long time as they shall see fit."

"At a meeting of the Subscribers on Tuesday the 29th. April. 1755 at the New Exchange, the following Gentlemen were chosen by Ballot Trustees for the ensuing Year, viz: The Hon. William Smith, Esq., William Walton, Philip Livingston, R. R. Livingston, Peter V. B. Livingston, John Livingston, William Smith, Jr., John M. Scott, William Alexander, John Van der Spiegel, William P. Smith."

Mr. A. B. Keep, in his history of the Library describes the first Trustees as the most representative citizens of New York. William Alexander was chiefly known in American History as the Earl of Stirling and he and his brother-in-law, William Livingston both lived in considerable style in New Jersey. "The august figure of his Honor James De Lancey," writes Mr. Keep, "lieutenant-governor of the province of New York throughout this decade and for thirty years justice of the supreme court. Handsome, brilliant, imperious yet urbane, he lived and moved in a style commensurate with his dignaties and great wealth. The very rumbling of his gilded coach over the rough city streets—proclaimed the majesty of the law and the power of the crown—he wielded an influence over the men of his day exceeded by no other individual in New York prior to the Revolution."

On the fourth of March, 1754, William Walton and others petitioned the provincial governor for letters patent for making their wharf a free wharf for the shipping and unloading of goods, wares and merchandise. It is situated in Montgomerie Ward, fronting the East River, from Robert Livingston's lot to the east end of James Desbrosses' lot (East of Beekman St.) On April 29, the council granted the petition. On May 17, a warrant was issued of the attorney-general to prepare the patent. (Stokes. Vol. 4. p. 647. Col. Land Papers, 271. Plate 64, Vol. 1.)

On Jan. 31, 1757, William Walton petitioned Governor Hardy for leave to supply the Spanish garrison at St. Augustine according to a contract with the governor. It was granted on Feb. 21st. On June 25th, he petitioned for and obtained permission to continue.

On July 4, 1758, the governor and council received a royal mandaman to swear William Walton as a member of the council in place of Edward Holland, who died, Nov. 10, 1756. He was sworn in and took his seat. (Stokes.)

On Feb. 15, 1763, William Walton, Jacobus Roosevelt, and others living in the eastern part of the city, petitioned the common council for leave to build a public market house at or near Peck slip, at their own expense. They find they can more conveniently and cheaply buy produce from the country boats that bring such articles to this slip; but they are prevented from doing so by a city ordinance which requires that provisions shall be carried to and sold only at the public markets. The original petition (M.S.) is in file No. 4, in the city clerks record-room. Consideration of the subject is deferred (M.C.C., VI: 321). On March 8, it was ordered, that a committee "direct the Same to be made and Erected in such Convenient place thereabouts as they Shall Judge most requisite for the public Good." The expense for finishing this market was paid on Oct. 28th. The Peck Slip market was the first one built of brick in the city. It stood facing Water St., on the westerly side, at the head of Peck Slip, which derived its name from Benjamin Peck; and was in the neighborhood of fashionable dwellings. (Stokes. 4. 733. Ibid. VI. 324; 352; De Voe's Market Book, 303. Landmark Map Ref. Key, III; 959.)

On March 22, 1766, William Walton was confirmed as a member of the provincial council.

On Feb. 19, 1766, William Walton and other inhabitants of Montgomerie Ward state that "at present there is But one Ferry Established Between this City and Nassau Island" and that the increase in population delays traffic. They ask that the board "will for the Future Either Add or Order two Boats to Land at Ferry or Pecks Slip Being nearly Opposite the Landing place on Nassau Side;" but the petition is rejected. (M.C.C., VII:5). The location of the one ferry thus far established to Nassau Island was at Peck's Slip. (Ibid. 4. 761.)

A beautiful white satin waistcoat that once belonged to William Walton and also two ivory and gold snuff boxes may be seen on exhibit in the Museum of the City of New York. Given to the Museum by Mrs. de Witt Clinton Cohen's son, Walton Craig.

Two nieces and three nephews of William Walton were married after their father Jacob's death and their uncle no doubt had a great deal to do in helping choose their future husbands and wives.

His eldest niece, Mary, married Lewis Morris in 1749, just a month before her father's death, but his niece, Magdalena, married David Johnstone in 1753, and Catharine also was married on April 21st of the same year to James Thompson, and it was just at this time that William Walton was giving his most brilliant entertainments so no doubt the young people met often at these affairs and the uncle helped the courtship along.

The wedding of his eldest nephew, the one who inherited most of his great estate, William Walton, Jr., must have been a most brilliant one when in 1757 he married Polly De Lancey, the daughter of Governor De Lancey, who lived in nearly as gorgeous a manner as the Waltons. The "New York

Post-Boy' 'of Oct. 10, 1757, describes the wedding "at His Honor's House in the Bowery." Stokes says that the alliance of these two families had more than passing interest in the history of the city. Both names figured so prominently for many years in the official, commercial, and landtitle, records of early New York.

William Walton's nephew Jacob, married Mary Cruger in 1760, and Abraham, married Grace Williams in 1766.

William and Cornelia Beekman Walton had no children. They were Sponsors many times for the children of their relatives and friends. These are recorded on the Records of the Old Dutch Church of New York and the names will be herewith given as they are spelled on the original records.

On March 8, 1732, William Walton and Magdalena Beekman were sponsors for Jacobus the son of Wilhelmus Beekman and his wife Catharina De Lancey Beekman.

On May 5, 1734, William Walton and his wife Cornelia were sponsors for Cornelia the daughter of Richard Van Dam and his wife Cornelia Beekman Van Dam.

On June 21, 1738, Cornelia Beekman Walton and Jacob Walton, her Brother-in-law were sponsors for Rachel, the daughter of Adolph Swartwoud and his wife Elije Sanders Swartwoud.

On March 6, 1754, William Walton and his wife Cornelia Beekman Walton were sponsors for Catharina the daughter of Gerhardus William Beekman and his wife Maria Dujeking Beekman.

On Dec. 30, 1759, William Walton and his wife Cornelia were sponcors for William, the son of Robert Rutgers and Elizabeth Beekman Rutgers.

On April 27, 1760, Cornelia Beekman Walton and William Beekman were sponsors for Jane, the daughter of James Beekman and his wife Jane Keteltas Beekman.

On March 12, 1761, William Walton and his wife Cornelia were sponsors for Cornelia, the daughter of Gerhardus William Beekman and his wife Maria Duyking Beekman.

On Aug. 19, 1770, Cornelia Beekman Walton and Gerhardus William Beekman were sponsors for Cornelia, the daughter of James Beekman and his wife Jane Keteltas Beekman.

They seemed most popular with Mrs. Walton's brothers and sisters and among their Dutch neighbors judging from the number of children who they were chosen to sponsor.

William Walton died in New York City on July 12, 1768. He was sixty-two years of age. He was buried in the Walton Family Vault in Trinity Churchyard, the first of the family to be interred there. He had purchased it the year before, in 1767. The lot in Trinity is No. 1364; the old slab with the name of William Walton can be plainly seen today. It is on the south side of the Church, rather near Broadway.

His will is on file in the Hall of Records in New York City. It is Liber 26. The will was filed July 14, 1768. In the will he leaves to "Cornelia, my well beloved Wife the House wherein I now dwell and the stable on the opposite side of the street between the Houses of John Lawrence to the East and the house of Daniel Gomez to the West." This is left to her for her widowhood. Also for her widowhood he leaves his wife, Cornelia, "all his plate, household furniture, horses, Coach, Chaise, and all the other carriages and their apportenances." Also his "servant man James and my maid servant Mando and her children, John, Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth, Susanna and Jane and all the other children which the same Mando may hereafter have, to have and enjoy the services of the said servants or slaves during her widowhood—my negro wench Hannah and my negro wench Lucia, wine and other family stores, in the house (except so much thereof as shall be required for my funeral.)"

After the death of his widow Cornelia, William Walton willed that the slaves should be set free and he left money to the Corporation of New York for their support and separate sums to start the younger ones in trade.

To his wife he also willed seven hundred pounds to be paid to her immediately after his decease and the same sum of seven hundred pounds every year during her life. Also the sum of eight hundred pounds is left for her disposal being the sum "I received with her on our marriage as a marriage portion."

To his nephew William Walton, the eldest son of his brother Jacob, he left the sum of five thousand pounds and after the death of his wife, the house, furniture, lot and stable and after his death to go to his son William. To his nephew, Thomas Walton, one thousand pounds and to his nephew, Gerard Walton, one thousand pounds. To his niece Mary Walton Morris, five hundred pounds. To his niece Magdalena Walton Johnstone, five hundred pounds. To his niece, Catharine Walton Thompson, five hundred pounds in trust to go to her children on her death. The residuary estate including the property left to his wife, after her death, he leaves to his four nephews, William, Jacob, Thomas and Gerard. Abraham Walton seems to be left out of the will. As Thomas and Gerard Ogden Walton never married the great possessions of William Walton descended to the two brothers, William Walton, Jr. and Jacob Walton and to their heirs.

Mrs. William Walton outlived her husband eighteen years, she died in her seventy-eighth year on May 10, 1786. She was buried in the Walton Family Vault in Trinity Churchyard, beside her husband.

According to Holt, Feb. 19, 1784, an advertisement appeared in the press: "To be Let, and possession given the first of May next, That elegant and spacious House and lot of Ground, now in the tenure of William Walton, Esq., situate St. George's Square, the upper end of Queen Street, near Peck's Slip. Inquire of the widow Cornelia Walton, Cherry Street, No. 41, near the Ship Yards; or of James Beekman, Queen Street, No. 241, near Mr. Livingston's. New York, January 29, 1784."

In late February of the year 1784 an article appeared in the "New York Packet," one of the four newspapers of the city, the following:

BANK

It appearing to be the disposition of the Gentlemen of this City, to establish a BANK on liberal principles, the stock to consist of specie only; they are therefore hereby invited to meet To-morrow Evening at Six o'clock, at the Merchant's Coffee-House; where a plan will be submitted to their consideration. Allen Nevins has written a History of the Bank of New York and Trust Company and describes its founding in the Walton House.

The meeting was held as advertised and another followed on Feb. 26. General Alexander McDougall was chosen as President and William Seton Cashier. Alexander Hamilton was among the Directors who also included John Vanderbilt, Isaac Roosevelt and nine others. They discussed a suitable building for the bank and found the Walton House could be rented, so June 9, 1784, the bank of New York first opened its doors in the reconstructed Walton House. After three years of business in this building the Bank needed larger quarters and purchased the building and land at No. 11 Hanover Square for 5,000 pounds.

It seems that after the bank left, the family reoccupied the house, but it is evident that Mrs. William Walton did not die there in spite of the fact that some authorities state that fact. As on her death in 1786 the house was inherited by her husband's nephew, he no doubt moved in in 1787 when the bank left, and did the house over to suit himself. It was occupied by his son as late as 1832.

The architectural motif of the woodwork in the interior of the Walton House was copied in the present building of the Bank of New York at 48 Wall Street. This room is the Director's Room on the third floor, and is on the same site as the original bank after they moved from the Walton House. The present bank owns the original deed to the property, also an original clock that stood in the bank when it occupied the Walton House from 1784 to 1787.

In 1938 the Assistant Vice President of the bank showed the author the Director's Room and other interesting relics of the past; the motif over the doorways, the deep recessed windows and small panes of glass, the mantel piece and carved woodwork are faithfully copied from the picture of the upstairs sitting room of the Walton House.

When the bank was organized March 15, 1784, the first bank of the City of New York, General McDougall was chosen president. The list of Directors is most interesting, as so many of the names are well known today in the financial, social and civic life of the city over one hundred and fifty years later. They were: Samuel Franklin, Robert Bowne, Comfort Sands, Alexander Hamilton, Joshua Waddington, Thomas Randall, Isaac Roosevelt, John Vanderbilt and a few others.

The name of John Vanderbilt is of special interest, as we find the name so important in banking circles in 1784. He was a member of the firm of Vanderbilt and Clarkson. Mathew Clarkson, his partner, was a President of the Bank of New York from 1804 to 1825. Clarkson was born in New York in 1758 and after the Revolution became a partner of Mr. Vanderbilt. They were both close friends of Alexander Hamilton, John Jay and de Witt Clinton.

Later in the nineteenth century, members of the Vanderbilt family became more important in the social, financial and civic life of New York than any other one family before or since. Members of this extremely talented and fabulously wealthy family had more to do than any other in placing America and the City of New York in particular on an equal footing with the greatest of the nobility of the old world. The Vanderbilts from starting as important bankers before 1800 seemed to have had constructive brains that could succeed also in shipping and railroading and many other forms of business. Their wives and daughters were equally successful as great social leaders in this country as well as Europe, many members being frequently entertained and having entertained in the most sumptuous manner, many of the Crowned Heads of Europe.

The name Cornelius, which became a favorite one as a first name in the Vanderbilt family of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Century, may be traced to the surname of the second wife of the first Vanderbilt to come to America from Holland, Jan Aertsen Vanderbilt, who died in 1705. Her name was Dierber Cornelis. (Compendium of American Genealogy, Vol. VI, 812).

The will of Cornelia Beekman Walton is on file in the Hall of Records in New York City, Liber 39, old page 127, new page 145.

In her will, she leaves her gold watch and chain and one half of her linen to Cornelia Beekman, daughter of her brother, James Beekman, and to Catharine Beekman, daughter of her sister, Elizabeth Rutgers, Catharine being the wife of Stephen Van Cortlandt, four hundred pounds and one half of her linen. To her sisters, Catharine and Mary Beekman, all her wearing apparel, two horses, liquors and all her furniture. To five nieces, the daughters of Gerard William Beekman, one hundred pounds. The balance of the long will leaves nearly all her possessions to the sons and daughters of her sisters and brothers, the Beekmans, to Maria, daughters of Abraham Walton, fifty pounds, and "to my mulato wench Amanda Ashton, sixty pounds."

The Walton Family has been identified with Trinity Church for two hundred years, from 1711 when old Boss Walton, the first William, subscribed to a fund to finish the steeple, to 1911 when Charles I. Walton, his great-great-grandson, was buried there in the Family Vault. Connections by marriage have also taken a very important part in its history.

The first Trinity Church was built as a small square edifice in 1696 and consecrated in 1697. In 1711 a fund was started to finish the steeple and William Walton's name may be found among the list of subscribers. Trinity Church was enlarged in 1737-39 and Captain William Walton was one of the list of subscribers who paid for the enlargement. There is an interesting picture of Trinity Church after the enlargement published in Dix's History of the Church. A description at that time by Smith says:

"Trinity Church was built in 1696 and afterwards enlarged in 1737. It stands very pleasantly on the banks of Hudson's River, and has a large Cemetery on each side, inclosing in the Front by a painted paled Fence. Before it a large Walk is railed off from the Broadway, the pleasantest Street of any in the whole Town.—The Church is, within, ornamented beyond any other Place of Public Worship among us."

In 1767 the William Walton Vault was acquired as previously stated and William Walton was buried there in 1768 and his wife in 1788.

In 1776 Trinity Church, along with the Rector's house and Charity School was burned in the "great fire" which for the time threatened destruction of the whole city and razed a quarter of it. The Reverend Samuel Auchmuty had been the Rector since Aug. 28, 1764 and remained the Rector until his death on March 4, 1777.

A direct descendant of Dr. Samuel Auchmuty married a direct descendant of William Walton. (Anne Overing Auchmuty Wainwright married Edward Davis Townsend in Washington, D. C., in 1848. See the Auchmuty Family of Scotland and America by A. Townsend. Chap. III. for Samuel Auchmuty and Trinity Church.)

After the outbreak of the Revolution this parent of the Episcopal Church in America remained loyal and the Rector, Samuel Auchmuty, refused to omit from his prayers the words "our most Gracious Sovereign, King George." As a result of disturbances created at the service when Lord Stirling marched into the Church with a body of soldiers and a band of music playing "Yankee Doodle" Trinity Church was closed by the authorities and Dr. Auchmuty took the keys with him to New Jersey and no further services were conducted. During his absence the beautiful church and Dr. Auchmuty's handsome residence on Broadway were burned to the ground. Services were then held at St. Paul's Chapel, including the famous service just after the inauguration of George Washington, until Trinity was rebuilt in 1788 and 1790.

The Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, a graduate of Harvard in the year 1742 and who had taken degrees at Oxford University in 1766 and King's College in 1767, was buried under the chancel of St. Paul's in 1777.

This second Trinity was a New York land mark for half a century until it was discovered that the roof sagged and that various columns had moved out of line. After construction had begun on a new roof it was found that the whole structure was unsound, so the church was torn down and work was begun on New York's third Trinity Church, the present one which stands today. For many years the third Trinity Church was the largest and most imposing structure of the neighborhood, but it is now dwarfed by skyscrapers.

In 1935 the Church was again found in need of repair, the constant traffic on Broadway and surrounding streets had shaken the foundations of the steeple and the front doors were closed while work progressed to strengthen its foundations.

William Walton, Jr. was buried in the Walton Family Vault in 1796. A bronze plate with his name and dates have been put on the tomb by the Chamber of Commerce as one of its original founders.

The records of Trinity Church show that in 1806, William Walton was buried there; in 1843, Jacob Walton; in 1844, Henry Walton, in 1891, Georgette Walton and in 1911, Charles I. Walton.

Still another family connection with the famous church was the fath-

er-in-law of the Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, Richard Nicholls. He was born in New York, a descendant of Mathias Nicholls, a relative of Richard Nichols, the first English Governor of New York. He had a handsome house on Broadway near Wall Street and was a vestryman of Trinity Church from 1732 to 1766 and, as the records show, a most useful and indefatigable member of the Parish.

One daughter married Samuel Auchmuty, another married George Harrison and his daughter, Elizabeth, married Alexander Colden, the eldest son of Governor Cadwalader Colden.

Richard Nicholls also acquired a Family Vault in Trinity Church and was buried there in 1775. Many descendants have been buried there, mostly members of the Harrison family. The old stone marking this Vault and marked, Richard Nicholls, can also be seen plainly today. It is on the South side of the Church and not far from William Walton, whose descendant married one of Richard Nicholl's descendants. (William Walton, Richard Nicholls and Samuel Auchmuty are all paternal ancestors of the Author. See Ibid.)

The two large and beautiful portraits of William Walton and of his wife, illustrated in this volume, were, according to a family will, painted by John Singleton Copley. Several authorities attribute them to John Wollaston.

They were inherited by the nephew, William Walton, Jr., then by his son, William, who left no children. so the portraits went to the latter's brother Admiral Jacob Walton. The Admiral's seventh child, Geraldine Walton, who married John Graham Storm, inherited the portraits and left them to her daughter Theodora Storm who never married and died in 1902.

The will of Theodora M. Storm is on file in New York County. One Clause says: "the portraits of William Walton and Cornelia Beekman Walton painted by Copley now in my house, 32 West 76th St., New York City", she leaves to the New York Historical Society. The portraits now hang in the Historical Socity. They are very large and the color and workmanscip is very fine and painted in Copley's best manner. The Historical Society attributes them to John Wollaston in spite of the family records.

The portrait of William Walton may be compared with that of Jared Ingersoll or of General James Warren by Copley. The features on all three portraits are clear and clean cut and the beautiful coats and satin vests are painted with rare perfection.

The portrait of Mrs. Walton may be compared with Copley's portrait of Mrs. Moses Gill. Both have the same beautiful background of foliage and clouds. The folds in the satin dresses on both subjects are very similar and very beautifully executed. In the background of Mrs. Walton's portrait may be seen the fountain, statues and beautiful gardens of the Walton House.

Copley was in New York in the years of 1771 and 1772 where Captain Stephen Kemble had secured for him a list of fashionable subscribers, but he evidently copied the Walton portraits from earlier paintings as William Walton died in 1768 and Mrs. Walton appears much younger in her

portrait than sixty-four, which age she would have been in 1771 when Copley was in New York.

John Singleton Copley was born in 1738, supposedly in Boston, and painted most of his finest works there. He was the greatest of American painters of pre-Revolutionary period, and achieved a very high rank among the artists of all time. Copley went to London where he became a personal friend of Benjamin West and of Sir Joshua Reynolds. He also visited France and Italy where he painted several portraits. In London he was admitted to membership in the Royal Academy where he exhibited regularly. He also painted miniatures and was equally as famous for these beautiful paintings on Ivory as he was for his portraits. He died in London, Sept. 9, 1815 and was buried at Croyden. His Son became Lord Lyndhurst and was three times Lord Chancellor of England.

There is comparatively little known about the portrait painter, John Wollaston, and few persons have written about him.

Mr. John Hill Morgan of New York has something about him in an article called "Early American Painters," published in the Historical Society Magazine, 1921; also in another article called "Notes on John Wollaston and his Portrait of Sir Charles Hardy," in the Brooklyn Museum Quarterly of Jan. 1923.

In the magazine "Art in America" for Oct. 1923, an article called "Four Examples of American Portraiture" by Frederick Fairchild Sherman has something about John Wollaston.

John Wollaston. according to these authorities, came from England tc the American Colonies during the years from 1750 to 1767. His father was John Wollaston, an English portrait painter of some note. The father was born in London about 1672, and married a Miss Green, the daughter of an attorney. John Wollaston, the son, returned to England from the West Indies where two of his daughters had married and acquired fortunes. He afterwards settled in Bath where he died. Mr. John Hill Morgan says that on a visit to Bath he found no Wollaston portraits there-abouts and no records of his painting any.

There is a letter stating that Wollaston "took passage to New York" about 1755. Wollaston then went to Philadelphia and the South. There are known examples of his work in Philadelphia, in Virginia and Maryland and in Charleston where he painted a portrait of Eliza Pinckney on Jan. 14, 1767. His best known portrait in Virginia is the one of Martha Dandridge, the widow of Custis, in 1757, two years before she became the wife of George Washington. Wollaston was probably in America from 1751 to 1769.

There has never been, until a comparatively recent date, any record of John Wollaston stopping in New York and painting there. It has always been assumed that he left, shortly after his arrival, for Philadelphia and the South, where he was quite well known. It seems that if he had stopped in New York and painted many portraits, that his studio would have been well enough known on lists of persons in residence or trade at that time; but although all these facts are known about other New York artists, no records of this kind have been found about Wollaston, and it would seem

that the many unsigned New York portraits that in the past ten years have been attributed to John Wollaston, have been more or less guess work and should be labeled at least "attributed to" and not "painted by."

Fairchild says that Wollaston painted some of his best portraits in New York between 1751 and 1757, but does not give the source of information excepting that he painted there the portrait of Mary Walton Morris. This portrait ranks very high among his portraits. (See Chapter VI. this volumn). Mr. Morgan says that he painted in Philadelphia in 1758 and in 1760. Dunlap says that he painted in Virginia and Maryland and was "very good." His portraits possessing unquestionable merit, very much in the "Knoedler style, more feeble than the style of Reynolds, but with a very pretty taste."

On the back of a Southern portrait is written: "Copied in 1755. J. Wollaston." So he was evidently in the South at that time and not in New York as some have attributed him to be.

On the back of the portraits of Judge William Smith and his son, it says painted by "Johannes Wollaston" in New York in 1751. Mr. Morgan says in his article that he discovered a note among the minutes of the Vestry of Trinity Church, dated April 1, 1752: "Ordered Mr. Marston, Mr. Duncan and Mr. Nicholls to treat and agree with Mr. Wollaston to copy the late Revd. Commissary Vesey's picture, a half length, in order to be placed in the Vestry room." The above Mr. Nicholls was the father of Mrs. Samuel Auchmuty and the grandfather of Robert Nicholls Auchmuty of Newport, Rhode Island.

2038099

These very few instances and the fact that many New York portraits resembled the portraits of Wollaston's in the South, have in recent years caused art critics to label them as Wollaston's.

In Mr. Morgan's article for the New York Historical Society, the two portraits of William and Cornelia Beekman Walton are illustrated with the caption "By John Wollaston." This has evidently been copied by the Frick Art Reference Library. This was, however, before the author of the present valume found in the New York Hall of Records in the will of Theodora Storm that they were painted by Copley. The portraits are also illustrated in Pelletreau and Singleton. The original portraits which hang in the New York Historical Society are labeled "By John Wollaston." This author attributes the portraits to John Singleton Copley.

CHAPTER III

JACOB WALTON—MARIA BEEKMAN

Third Generation

Jacob Walton, the second son and the third child of William and Mary (Santford) Walton, and the only one to leave descendants, was born in New York City, July 3, 1703, and was baptised July 7th of that year.

He married, May 14, 1726, Maria Beekman, ninth child of Gerardus and Magdelon (Abeel) Beekman and the granddaughter of the Hon. William Beekman. She was born in 1704 and died in the Walton House on Franklin Square in 1794. The house was then owned by her son, William Walton, Jr., who had inherited it from his uncle.

On October 22, 1730, Jacob Walton and Catharine Provoost were the sponsors for Richard, son of Richard Van Dam and hi wife Cornelia Beekman. See Records of the Old Dutch Church of New York.

Jacob Walton inherited a fortune from his father and was in business with his brother William and helped him increase his large fortune. John Austin Stevens in his article on the Walton family says: "The line of trade which they had inherited was one of certain profit, and besides its natural advantages, gave them peculiar facilities for the privateering ventures which were a favorite occupation during the period of the French wars."

The advantageous contract between the firm of Jacob and William Walton and the Spaniards of St. Augustine and the West India Islands, which was established early in the seventeenth Century, still existed. This preference in trade was so exclusive as to amount to a monoply. They engaged many vessels which were built in their own shipyards and which sailed on profitable trading voyages to the Antilles and the Spanish Main where their father had established factors or representatives to superintend and extend their commercial relations. Their shipyards were the most extensive in the city, covering several lots on the river front of Water Street.

The "Morning Post" of Nov. 25, 1788, says that books and papers of the firm of Wiliam Walton & Co., which were left in 1776 in the house on Hanover Square belonging to the widow of Jacob Walton, were stolen. One of her sons returned in Nov. 1776 and found the closet door open and the books missing. A reward was offered for them.

Jacob Walton was a lieutenant in Captain Cornelius Van Horne's company of New York Militia in 1737. This would entitle his descendants to join certain colonial societies. He was also a member of the Provincial Council of New York.

Jacob Walton represented large interests and was universally esteemed for his probity and discretion. He was the first of the two brothers to die, that event taking place Oct. 17, 1749. He left his family of children and his business affairs in the keeping of his brother William. Jacob Walton's will is dated Oct. 14, 1749, and reads:

"In the name of God, Amen, I, Jacob Walton of New York, merchant, being at this time afflicted in Body, I direct all debts to be paid. I leave to

my wife Mary, the dwelling house and part of the lot where we now live except the store house in the rear of the lot and the ground whereon it stands. During the time she remains my widow. Also the full sum of Lb. 3000, for her own use, and a negro boy, and all her apparel, rings and jewels. All the rest of my real estate except the said dwelling house and lot and store house, I leave to my five sons, William, Jacob, Thomas, Abraham and Gerard, to be divided as they can agree among themselves, when the youngest is of age. And in the meantime, my executors are to manage, and keep the building in repair. If my wife should marry, she shall have one half of my plate and furniture, over and above the Lb. 3000 left to her. Also the negro boy and her apparel and rings and jewels. My dwelling house, lot and store house are to be appraised and my eldest son William is to have same at the appraised value, and he is to pay one half of the value to each of my sons—And whereas by a contract of marriage made by me and Lewis Morris, Esq., of Morrisania, and Lewis Morris, Jr., his son, and Mary, his now wife, then Mary Walton, my daughter, I did agree to pay the said Lewis Morris, Jr., Lb. 1000 for her marriage portion—The rest of my estate I leave to all my children, William, Jacob, Thomas, Abraham, Gerard, Mary, Magdaline and Catharine. I make my wife Mary and my brother William Walton executors."

Jacob and Maria (Bekman) Walton had eight children. Each authority lists them in a different manner.

The Walton and Cruger chart by Hasell lists them in the order following:—1—Mary who married Lewis Morris; 2—William mar. Mary De Lancey; 3—Jacob mar. Mary Cruger; 4—Magdalena mar. David Johnson; 5—Abraham mar. Grace Williams; 6—Gerard unmar.; 7—Catharine mar. James Thompson; 8—Thomas unmar.

"The Beekman Family" by Aitken, lists them as follows: 1—William; 2—Jacob; 3—Thomas; 4—Abraham; 5—Gerard; 6—Mary; 7—Magdeline; 8—Catharine.

Unpublished notes in the New York Historical Society places them in the following order: William, Abraham, Gerard, Thomas, Mary, Magdaline, Catharine, Jacob.

As has been seen, Jacob Walton, their father, lists them in his will: William, Jacob, Thomas, Abraham, Gerard, Mary, Magdaline, Catharine.

Pelletreau in "Historic Houses of New York" lists them: Jacob, Thomas, Gerard, Mary, Magdalena, Catharine, William and Abraham.

Stuyvesant Fish lists them in his book "Ancestors of Hamilton Fish and Julia Ursin Niemcowicz Kean, his Wife," as Jacob, Abraham, Gerard, Thomas, William, Mary, Magdalena and Catharine.

The present volume will trace their lives and descendants in the order of the years of their birth, as follows: Mary, born 1727; Magdalena, born 1728; Catharine, born 1729; William, Jr., born 1731; Jacob, born 1733; Thomas, born 1735; Abraham, born 1739; and Gerard Ogden, born 1741.

Dickinson in the Walton-Ogden Chart says that Magdalena was born in 1737 and was the sixth child. This is incorrect. Records of the old Dutch Church of New York state: Baptisms; May 21, 1727, (parents) Jacob Walton, Maria Beekman, (child) Maria, (sponsors) William Walton, Maria Zantford. Juny (June)) 1, 1729, (parents) Jacob Walton, Maria Beekman, (child) Catharine, (sponsors) Richard Van Dam, Cornelia Beekman.

CHAPTER IV

THE BEEKMANS

The Beekman Coat-of-Arms as described by A. A. Vorsterman van Oijen in "Stam-en Wapenboek van Aanzienlijke Nederlandsche Familien" are "azure a bend waivey argent between two roses or." These arms have been used by the Beekman family in America from the beginning. The motto is "Mens Conscia Recti."

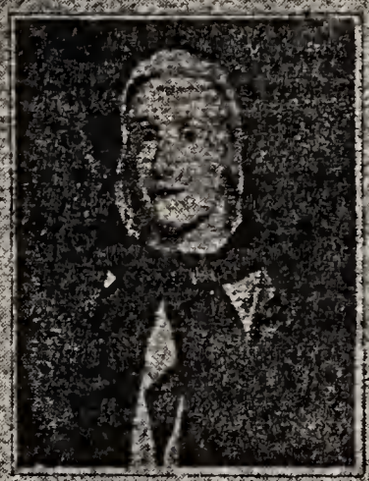
In the last part of the seventeenth century and the early part of the eighteenth century when New York was a colony and not a state, the eastern shore of the Hudson River, covering a tract of land twenty miles in length and four miles in width and extending north from Fishkill on land which now is covered by many towns and villages, and taking in more than two hundred thousand acres, all belonged to the family of Beekman. In 1695 Henry Beekman applied for a patent and the land was entirely granted to his son in 1722. It is mentioned in many official records of the time as being equal to an English county in extent and to many of the Manors.

The founder of the American family of Beekman was William, who sailed from Holland on Christmas day in 1646 with Governor Peter Stuyvesant and arrived in New Amsterdam in May 1647 on the 27th day of the month. The ship was the Princess Amelia and the six months was not spent in merely crossing the Atlantic, for Governor Stuyvesant wished to visit the West Indian Islands and the South American coast on the way.

The same authority who described the Beekman coat-of-arms, says on page 33 of Vol. 1, that William Beekman was born in Hasselt, April 28, 1623 and went to New Amsterdam. He was the son of Hendrick Beeckman, born at Keulen (Cologne), which was then a free city ruled by an elector who was appointed by the Pope, on Sept. 14, 1585, and of Maria Baudertius. Hendrick was the son of Gerard Beeckman, born at Keulen, May 17, 1558, and of Agnes Steinning. Gerard was the son of Cornelis Beeckman and Christina Huijens.

Gerard of Gerardus Beekman was a highly educated man. He spent most of his life in literary work, and a French poetical pharaphrase of the Psalms of David still remains as a memorial of his work. He wasalso secretary of the electoral college, in Cleves or Emmerich, in which latter city he died in 1630. He was a distinguished theologian and his services in translating the Bible were rewarded by King James I of England. His father Cornelis was a wealthy burgher and lived in the free city of Keulen on the Rhine.

A branch of the Beekman family were Barons of Belgium. The family was distinguished since the year 1200, both in Germany and the Netherlands, and had many titles and military honors conferred on them for courage and diplomatic ability. In "Distinguished Families in America Descended from Wilhelmus Beekman and Jan Thomasse Van Dyke," by William B. Aitken can be found the history of this noted family and much of the Beekman silver, ornaments, jewelry, etc., are illustrated in "Social New York Under the Georges" by Singleton.



James Beekman, son of William Beekman and Catharine Peters De La Noy; born 1732; married Jane Kettletas. He built the Beekman Mansion.

Mount Pleasant; Beekman Mansion. Built by James Beekman, 50th Street and East River (now Beekman Place).

BEEKMAN

Shield; azure blue; Bend and roses, silver. Crest; Wings in silver. Arms illustrated in "The Beekman Family" pamphlet by Mrs. William R. Beekman.

Rural Cove; Beekman Mansion; Built by William and Abraham Beekman.

Family coach of Gerardus Beekman and his wife, Magdalena Abeel. The original coach is now in the New York Historical Society.

They were steadfast Protestants from the time that Martin Luther, in 1521, protested against the corruptions of the Church of Rome.

The Beekmans have always been large land owners and had large estates preferably on the water, generally a large river, such as the River Rhine and the Hudson. When the Princess of Portugal visited Holland in the Seventeenth Century, the Dutch government received the permission of the Beekman family, then residing in Nijmegen, to hold the reception in her honor at their home.

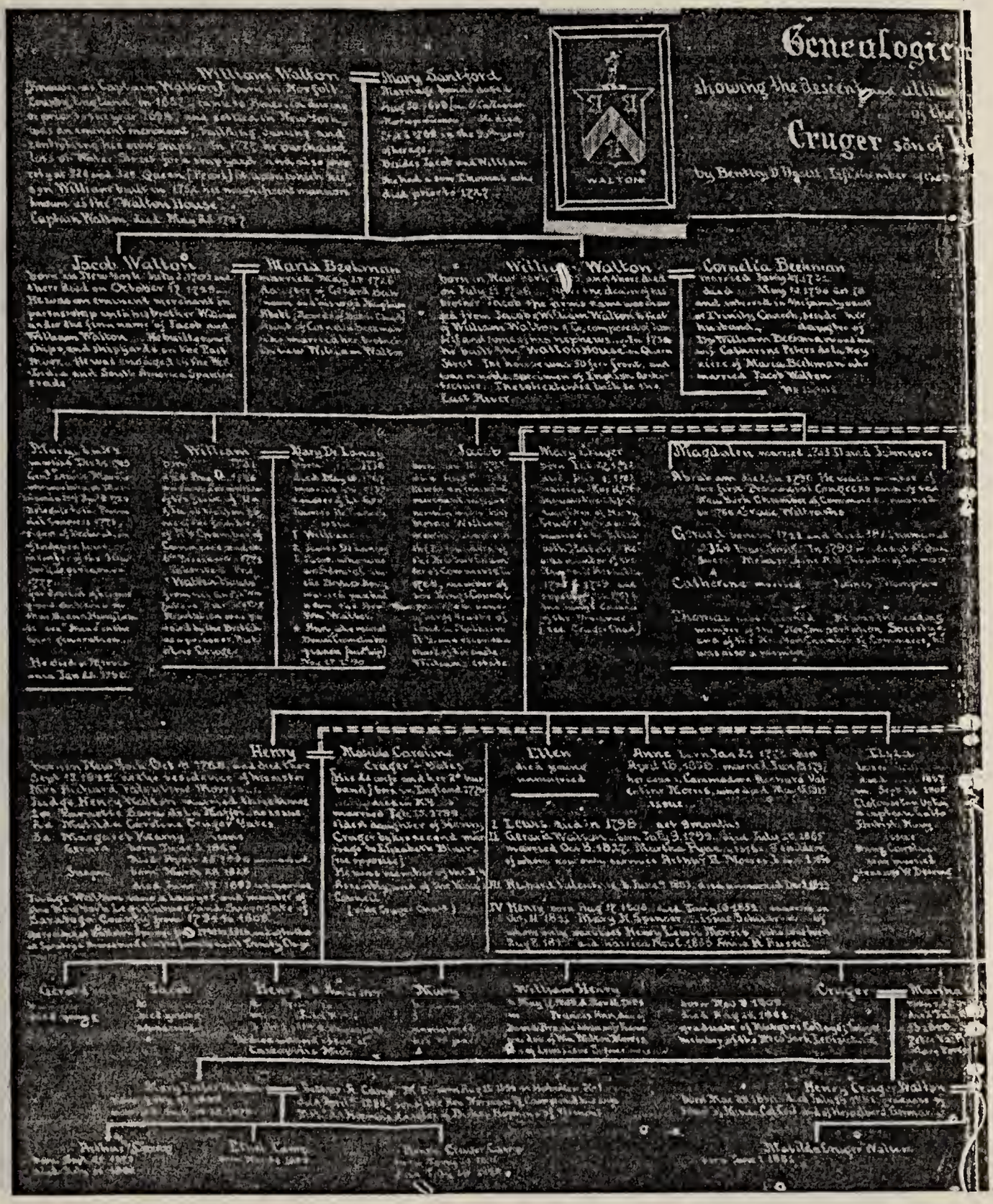
Hendrick Beekman, the father of William who founded the American family, was Secretary of the City of Hasselt, Overyssel, where William was born. This was a very important position at that time; and in 1629 he was appointed States-General Superintendent of the Magazines in the cities of Hasselt and Wezel.

William, who came to America and settled in New Amsterdam was the second of the five sons of Hendrick Beekman and his wife, Marie Baudert. His mother died in 1631. She was the second wife of Hendrick who married a third time after her death. William Beekman died in New York, Sept. 21, 1707. His will is dated Dec. 13, 1701, and proved Nov. 8, 1708.

Two years after his arrival, William Beekman, on Sept. 5, 1649, married a belle of New Amsterdam society, Catalina, the daughter of the wealthy Frederickse Hendrikse de Boog of Albany. William was twenty-six and Catalina was twenty-one at the time of their marriage. On various documents the name de Boog has also been spelt, De Boots, De Boogh and De Bough. Catalina or Katrina was born in Holland in 1628 and died in New York in 1711. Her maternal aunt married Jonas Bronck, after whom the Bronx is named. (Stuyvesant Fish, p. 150.)

William Beekman had a good education and a splendid home training which enabled him at once to take a position of leader of the best society of New Amsterdam. Stuyvesant Fish says in his history of the Beekman family that William "being a man of means and having much personal charm and ability, his friendship with Governor Stuyvesant secured him many advantages and political appointments, among others the position of Treasurer of the Dutch West India Company." In his correspondence with Stuyvesant, both before and after he came to New Amsterdam, William Beekman, used the Beekman Arms previously described. Aitken says that he and his bride "were fully launched into the delightful society of the Dutch city, which then contained those men and women of culture and earnest endeavor who built up a Nation and to whom so many of us are proud to trace back our ancestry."

At the time of his marriage, William Beekman bought some land in New Amsterdam, and in 1650 he purchased a farm on the upper end of the Island from Isaac de Forest, on which he built a dwelling and a tobacco house. His house was built on what is now 126th Street and the farm which was then so desolate and remote was later known as the Village of Harlem and is now called Harlem. Finding this farm so remote, William Beekman, in 1652, bought another farm at Corlears Hook, just where the Islands widens on the East River, a charming spot covered with trees and fields extending into the placid East River.


Genealogic
showing the descent
Cruger
WALTON
William Walton
Mary Sanford
Jacob Walton
Maria Beekman
Cornelia Beekman
Mary Cruger
Henry
Maria Caroline Cruger Valles
Ellen
Anne
Cruger

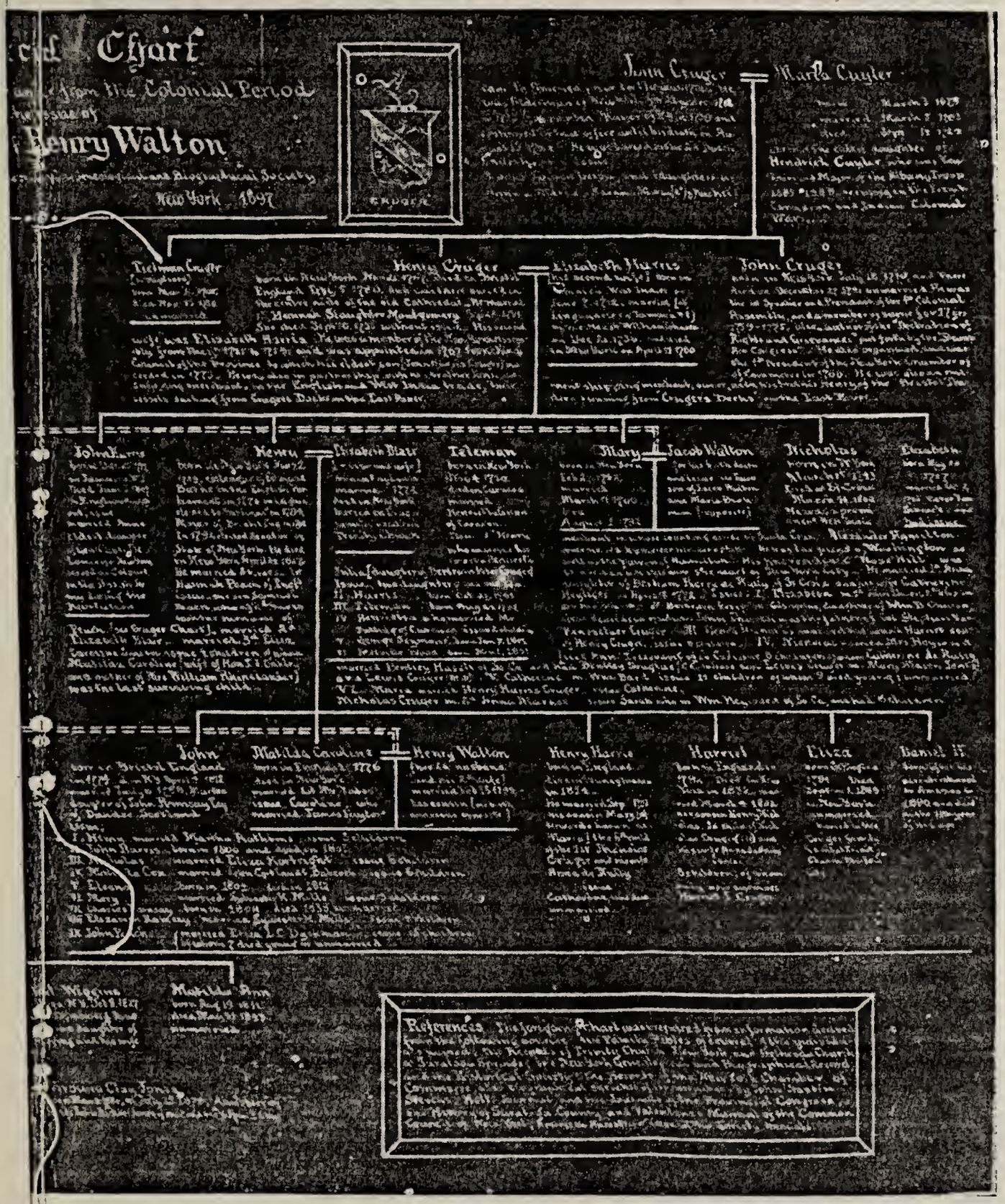


Chart
from the Colonial Period
Henry Walton
New York 1897
John Cruger
Maria Cuyler
Henry Cruger
Elizabeth Harris
John Cruger
Henry
Elizabeth Blair
Jacob Walton
Nicholas
John
Matilda Caroline
Henry Walton
Henry Harris
Harriet
Eliza
References

He was rapidly advancing to a position of importance in the community and although still in his twenties, in 1650 he was Schepen or Alderman of New Amsterdam. In 1652 he served as one of the nine men, a most important post for a young man of twenty-nine, and he rose to be the President of the Board of Aldermen by 1657. He was taking a very active part in the government and affairs of the Colony and in 1653 he was a commissioner to build the wall that gave Wall Street its name; also acting as one of the five Schepens or Aldermen.

Beekman is described in records as an "expert and respectable person" and it is probably from these characteristics that Governor Stuyvesant appointed him in 1658, Vice Director of New Netherlands and sent him to Delaware Bay where the Dutch were starting another Colony, and which they called South River. He was also made Commissioner of Indian Affairs and had full control in the Delaware Colony of the laws, finance and military movements. Mrs. William B. Beekman has written a pamphlet for Colonial Lords of Manor about the Beekman family and some of the information given here has been taken from this source. William Beekman remained in the Colony on Delaware Bay from 1657 until 1663 when he resigned and returned to New Amsterdam.

Lord Baltimore and his son Lord Calvert were in command of the English Colony nearby. Beekman had entertained Lord Calvert and his suite in an amicable manner when he was in the Delaware Colony, but a year after he left the Colony, the "English stormed the fort, plundered and burnt the town, and the Dutch Colony on the South River ceased to exist."

William Beekman, on his return to New Amsterdam, was officially appointed Scout Fiscael and of Commisary, which was the same as the High Sheriff of the English and like that officer represented the Governor of the Country. He was sent to Esopus, New York, which is now known as Kingston. He had absolute power and control over a district extending from the Katskills to the Highlands at West Point.

It was just at this time, 1664, that the English took over most of the Dutch Colonies. William Beekman took the oath of allegiance to the British King in that year. It is to his credit that the English treated him with as much honor as the Dutch, and let him hold his position of importance; all the official papers in the years after his oath, especially those in regard to the Indian policy, are signed by him as well as by the English Governor.

In 1671 he resigned his offices at Esopus and returned to the city which, since his departure, had been renamed New York. In 1673 he was made Lieutenant of Militia. In 1676 he bought a large plot of land facing the East River from Thomas Hall, and he lived in the house already built there and to which he added, making it one of the finest homes of the community at that time. Part of the property was called the Swamp and a large orchard was long called Beekman's Orchard, even after a street called Beekman Street was cut through the property. The property was bounded by Pearl Street and Nassau Street on the West. The southern boundary was where Fulton Street now is, and the northern boundary was Beekman's Swamp, then called Kripple Bush. The Beekman homestead was built near the present corner of Pearl and Beekman Streets in 1670. Both Beekman and William Streets in lower Manhattan were named after William Beekman.

His home at Esopus had been the scene of many memorable gatherings of distinguished men. He entertained there, Governors Cartwright, Nichols and Lovelace. He had a large grant of land some sixteen miles square on Esopus Creek near what is now Kingston, New York.

William Beekman was Deputy Mayor in 1681 and until 1683 and Alderman of the East Ward in 1691.

About 1682, he bought a large tract of land on the Hudson River and built a stone house and called the estate "Rhinebeck" (Beekman of the Rhine) from which the present town of Rhinebeck on the Hudson takes its name.

He lived in the Beekman homestead in New York and on his estate at Rhinebeck, a respected and honored citizen until his death in 1701. He left an interesting will leaving his property to his wife and children.

William and Catharine (de Boogh) Beekman had nine children as follows:

(1) Maria Beekman, baptized June 26, 1650. She married the son of Governor Peter Stuyvesant, Nicholas William Stuyvesant, who was baptised Dec. 2, 1648 and died 1698. His mother was Judith Bayard. This seemed a natural result from the long association of the two fathers. They were married May 12, 1672. They had three children: Judith Stuyvesant, Petrus Stuyvesant and Catharine Stuyvesant, all of whom died young and unmarried. After the death of his first wife, Maria Beekman, Nicholas William Stuyvesant married Elizabeth Van Slechtenhorst and they had five children. One child, Gerardus Stuyvesant, married Judith Bayard and left descendants.

(2) Henry Beekman—of whom below.

(3) Gerardus Beekman—of whom further.

(4) Cornelia Beekman, baptized April 11, 1655, died April 1679; married Sept. 19, 1674, Isaac Van Vleck, Captain of Militia and Alderman in New York City.

(5) Johannes Beekman, baptized Nov. 22, 1656, died July 21, 1751; married March 4, 1685, Aeltje Thomas Popinja, daughter of Thomas Popinja. They had eight children and many descendants. Amy E. Schermerhorn and Arthur Frederic Shermerhorn of New York City are descendants.

(6) Jacobus Beekman, baptized Aug. 21, 1657, died 1679; married Elizabeth de Peyster.

(7) Wilhelmus Beekman, born July 20, 1664, died 1702; unmarried.

(8) Martinus Beekman, born 1665.

(9) Catharina Beekman, born 1668, married Gerardus Duyckinck.

Henry Beekman, the second of the above nine children, was baptized March 3, 1652, which was the year his father bought the land at Corlears Hook. He died in 1716. He married June 5, 1681, Johanna Lopers. He lived and died in Esopus where he managed the large grant of land some sixteen miles square that had been granted to his father. On Jan. 25, 1684, the Governor and Council appointed him Justice of the Peace of Ulster County. He was a member of the first Assembly under the British Crown which met in New York City on April 9, 1691, and a delegate from Ulster County, showing the respect the English had for the importance of the Beekmans who had also held such important positions under the Dutch government.

It was this Henry Beekman who acquired the great parcel of land previously mentioned on the Eastern shore of the Hudson River, covering more than two hundred thousand acres and being twenty miles in length and four in width. After his death in 1716, his son Colonel Henry Beekman inherited this land and added to it until the grant extended from the Rombouts precinct of Fishkill to the Livingston Manor lands.

Henry and Johanna (Lopers) Beekman had four children: William, who died in Holland at the age of eighteen years; Catharine, who married three times but left no children; Cornelia, who married Gilbert Livingston, the fourth son of Robert Livingston, first Lord of the Manor, and had fourteen children; and Henry, who married, first, Janet Livingston, and, secondly, Gertrude Van Cortlandt. He had two children.

The fourteen children of Gilbert and Cornelia (Beekman) Livingston were: Robert Gilbert, Henry, Alida, Gilbert, Gilbert, John, Joanna, William, Philip, James, Samuel, Cornelius, Catherine and Margaret.

We cannot trace all their descendants in the present volume.

Margaret Livingston, the youngest of the fourteen children, born 1738, married Petrus Stuyvesant, grandson of Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Amsterdam, and had six children: Judith, who married Benjamin Winthrop; Cornelia, who married Dirck Ten Broeck; Nicholas, who married; Margaret, unmarried; Elizabeth, who married Nicholas Fish in 1803; and Peter Gerard, who married twice.

Nicholas and Elizabeth (Stuyvesant) Fish had five children: Susan Elizabeth, Margaret Ann, Hamilton, Elizabeth Sarah and Peter Stuyvesant.

Susan Elizabeth Fish, married Daniel Le Roy in 1826 (From family papers owned by Mrs. George Grenville Merrill who kindly gave the information to the Author), and had five children, of whom two died in infancy. The other three children were Mary Augusta Le Roy, Susan Fish Le Roy and Stuyvesant Le Roy.

Mary Augusta Le Roy, married in 1849, Edward King of Newport, R. I., and had seven children: Edward Augustus, died young; Elizabeth Stuyvesant, died young; Le Roy, married Ethel Rhinelander and had three children; George Gordon, married Annie Mackenzie Coats, and had four children; Mary Le Roy, died unmarried; Edith Edgar, married Louis Butler McCagg, and had four children, and Alexander Mercer King, died young.

Susan Fish Le Roy, married in 1863, George Warren Dresser, Major, U. S. A. They had five children: Susan Le Roy married Viscount Romain d'Osmoy of France and had one child; Daniel Le Roy married Emma L. Burnham and had two children; Natalie Bayard married John Nicholas Brown and had one child; Edith Stuyvesant married: first, George Washington Vanderbilt and, secondly, Hon. Peter Goelet Gerry, U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, and had one child by the first marriage, and Pauline Georgeine Warren who married Rev. George Grenville Merrill, and had three children.

These four handsome and very brilliant sisters had summer homes in Newport, R. I., and contributed greatly to the social history of Newport, New York, Washington and France. They owned many valuable family heirlooms and portraits, notably, the portrait painted by Innman of Susan Elizabeth (Fish) Le Roy, owned by Mrs. John Nicholas Brown. They owned notable estates including the Chateau Plessis Bouquelon in France, owned by the Vicountess d'Osmoy. It had once been the hunting lodge of King Henry IV of France and was noted for its beautiful driveways and parks, beautiful paneling and interior decorations. "Harbour Court" of Newport, R. I., owned by Mrs. John Nicholas Brown; and Biltmore House in North Carolina, owned by Mrs. George Vanderbilt.

Stuyvesant Le Roy, married in 1863, Pauline W. Bridge. He owned the miniature painted by Edward Greene Malbone of Hamilton Fish; this miniature is now owned by Chaplin Rogers. There were three children by this marriage: Pauline, who married Amos Tuck French, and had six children; Stuyvesant, unmarried, and John Bridge who died in infancy.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, who married Julia Ursin Niemcewicz Kean in 1836, was Governor of New York, U. S. Senator and Secretary of State under President Ulysses S. Grant. Their children were: Sarah, Elizabeth, Julia, Susan, Nicholas, Hamilton, Stuyvesant and Edith.

A son of their seventh child, Stuyvesant, was Stuyvesant Fish, whose books and records of the Beekman, Walton and other families have been quoted frequently by the Author of this volume.

A more complete history of this line is given in a proceeding chapter, as they are also descended from Jacob and Maria Beekman Walton.

Other descendants of Peter and Margaret Livingston Stuyvesant (for complete list and dates see Aitken) were: Rosalie Stuyvesant who married Aristede Pillit and had a son Stuyvesant Pillot; Gertrude Stuyvesant, who married Raymond P. Rogers, U. S. N.; Margaret Livingston Stuyvesant, who married J. Howard Wainwright; Augustus Van Horne Stuyvesant, who married Harriet Le Roy Steward, the sister of John and Campbell Steward of Goshen, N. Y. Their children were: Caroline E. S. Stuyvesant, Augustus Van Horne Stuyvesant and Anne W. Stuyvesant; Margaret Livingston Stuyvesant, who married Robert Van Rennselaer and Stuyvesant Rutherford, who changed his name by act of Legislature to Rutherford Stuyvesant. There are many other descendants of Peter and Margaret Livingston Stuyvesant.

The eldest of the fourteen children of Gilbert and Cornelia (Beekman) Livingston, was Robert Gilbert Livingston, who married Catharine McPheadres. They had five children: Helen, Catharine, Robert Gilbert, Henry Gilbert and Gilbert Robert. Their descendants are very numerous, mostly living in New York and its environs. (See Aitken, pp. 19-40.)

The second of the fourteen children of Gilbert and Cornelia (Beekman) Livingston, was Henry Livingston, born 1714, who married Susan Concklin. Edward H. Crosby and Livingston Crosby were descendants.

A descendant, James F. de Peyster, born 1794, married Susan Maria Clarkson. Their daughter, Susan Maria de Peyster, married in 1856, Rob-

ert Edward Livingston of Clermont. They had: Catharine Goodhue, Robert R., Edward de Peyster and Goodhue Livingston. James F. de Peyster married, secondly, Frances Goodhue Ashton. Their son, Frederick J. de Peyster was born in 1839 and died 1905; graduated College of City of New York, 1860, and Columbia Law School in 1862. Admitted to New York Bar; President, Society Colonial Wars. He married in 1871, Augusta McE. Morris and had: Helen Van Cortlandt, Frederick Ashton, Frances Goodhue, Augusta Morris and Ella Morris de Peyster. There are many other de Peyster descendants.

A descendant, Gilbert Robert Livingston married Martha Kane, descended from Sir Donal O'Kane of Ireland, a Princely family. Shane's Castle was the estate of Lord O'Neil, the eldest son. James Kane Livingston, married Charlotte Landon. Charlotte Livingston, married John Rutherford.

A descendant, Katharine Beekman Livingston, married in 1876, Montgomery Schuyler. Their son, Montgomery Schuyler, born 1877, was Secretary to the American Embassy at St. Petersburg and Consul General to Siam and Japan. He married in 1906, Edith Lawyer. He was president of the Colonial Lords of the Manor for many years.

Catharine Livingston, another descendant, married Henry Beeckman, a descendant of Martin Beeckman, the son of Hendrick Beeckman who came from Hamelward in the Duchy of Bremen. and was not related, as far as it is known to the family of Wilhelmus Beekman (p. 25, Aitken). The children of this union are descendants of two distinct Beekman families in America. Their son, Gilbert Livingston Beeckman, married Margaret Foster. Their children were: Catharine Beeckman married Louis Lorillard; Helen Beeckman married William Lyman; Margaret Beeckman married Campbell Steward; Martha Beeckman married Amos Tuck French; and Livingston Beeckman, Governor of Rhode Island, married, first, Eleanor N. Thomas, and secondly Edna Marston Burke.

Another descendant, Helen Livingston, married William Mather Smith, D.D. Their grandson was Rev. John Cotton Smith, born 1826, died 1882; Rector of the Church of Ascension in New York; married Harriette Appleton. Their son was the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, D. D., who married Margaret Otis of Boston. He was Rector of St. John's Church, Wash., D. C.

Annie Osgood Smith, married Bayard Tuckerman of Boston. Their daughter, Elizabeth Wolcott Tuckerman, married William M. Elkins of Philadelphia. She was a member of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Their children were: William, Elizabeth Wolcott and George W. Elkins 3rd.

There were many other descendants of Robert Gilbert and Catharine (McPheadres) Livingston.

Colonel Henry Beekman, the fourth child of Henry and Johanna (Lopers) Beekman, married, first, Janet Livingston, and secondly Gertrude Van Cortlandt. His first wife died when quite young, leaving a son Henry Beekman who died at the age of 18 in Holland, where he was sent for his education, and a daughter Margaret Beekman. Col. Beekman had no other

children, so his daughter, Margaret, who married her cousin, Robert R. Livingston, inherited the vast Beekman estate which then went down in the name of Livingston.

Margaret grew up in Flatbush under the care of her aunt, Angelica Livingston. She was a very remarkable woman, and after her father's death she managed her great property with great skill until her death in 1800. All of her large family of children became persons of distinction, one of her sons being the celebrated Chancellor Livingston. She and her husband lived at "Clermont," the Livingston Manor on the Hudson. Today, in this most celebrated of houses, can be seen the portrait of her only brother, Henry Beekman, whose early death marked the end of the history of the Beekmans as great landed proprietors. There is a portrait of her when she was older in the Museum of the City of New York.

Robert R. and Margaret (Beekman) Livingston, had ten children as follows:

(1) Janet Livingston, married the hero General Richard Montgomery.

(2) Robert R. Livingston, known as the Chancellor. He administered the Oath of Office to George Washington on his inauguration as first President of the United States. He married Mary Stevens. Their granddaughter, Margaret Livingston, married David A. Clarkson.

A descendant, Robert Edward Livingston, married Susan M. de Peyster. Their children were: Catharine Goodhue, Robert R., Edward Peyster and Goodhue Livingston.

Another descendant. Mary Livingston, married Levinus Clarkson of Tivoli, and another Adelaide Livingston, married William B. Clarkson.

Mary Coleman Livingston, married in 1868, Maturin Livingston Delafield. Their children were: Maturin Livingston, Joseph Livingston, John Ross, Edward C., and Julia Livingston Delafield.

(3) Margaret Livingston, married Dr. Thomas Tillotson, Secretary of State of New York. Two descendants were: Woodbury G. and Montgomery Langdon.

(4) Henry Beekman Livingston (General). married Anna Horn Shippen of Philadelphia.

(5) John R. Livingston, married, first Margaret Sheafer, and secondly Eliza Mc Evers.

(6) Catharine Livingston, married Rev. Freeborn Garretson.

(7) Gertrude Livingston, married General Morgan Lewis who was the son of Francis Lewis, Signer of the Declaration of Independence from New York.

General Morgan Lewis was an aide to General Gates and Quarter Master General of the Northern Army in 1776, and later Chief

Justice of State of New York and Governor of New York in 1804. (The Author has inherited an original letter from Elbridge Gerry, Vice-President of the United States, dated from Washington, D. C., Nov. 10, 1814, written to his daughter which says: ". . . . tell dear Mama Gov. Morgan Lewis has been here & called on me: but left town before I could return his visit.")

General Morgan and Gertrude (Livingston) Lewis, had one child, Margaret Lewis, who married Maturin Livingston. A daughter, Julia Livingston, married in 1833, Joseph Delafield, and their son, Maturin Livingston Delafield, married Mary Coleman Livingston—as above mentioned.

Robert F. Livingston, the seventh child of the above Maturin and Margaret (Lewis) Livingston, born Dec. 11, 1811, married Louisa Storm. Their daughter, Louisa Livingston, married Elbridge Thomas Gerry, the son of Thomas Russell Gerry and his wife Hannah Goelet. Thomas R. Gerry was the son of Elbridge Gerry, the Signer of the Declaration of Independence from Massachusetts. Their children, therefore, were descended fro mtwo "Signers." Their children were: Angelica Livingston, Mabel, Robert Livingston, and Peter Goelet Gerry.

Maturin Livingston, the eighth child of Maturin and Margaret (Lewis) Livingston, born 1815, died 1888. He married Ruth Baylies. Their daughter, Elizabeth Livingston married George Cavendish Bentick of England, and their daughter, Ruth Livingston married Ogden Mills, the son of Darios Ogden Mills and the brother of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid whose husband was American Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Their children were: Ogden Livingston Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, Member of the Descendants of the Signers, etc., Beatrice Mills who married the Earl of Granard, and Gladys Mills who married Henry C. Phipps

(8) Joanna Livingston, married Peter R. Livingston.

(9) Alida Livingston, married General John Armstrong (Mentioned in The Diary of Elbridge Gerry, Jr., p. 151), Secretary of State of Pennsylvania, Minister to France and Secretary of War under President James Madison. Their daughter, Margaret Rebecca Armstrong, married William B. Astor, born 1792, died 1875.

John Jacob Astor, the second child by the latter marriage, married in 1846, Augusta Gibbs. Their son. Lord William Waldorf Astor, married Mary Dahlgren Paul of Philadelphia and lived in England.

William Astor, the fifth child, married Caroline Webster Schermerhorn. Their children were: John Jacob, Emily, Helen, Charlotte and Caroline Astor.

(10) Hon. Edward Livingston, Mayor of New York, 1801; Secretary of State of the United States, and Minister to France; married, first, Mary Mc Evers, and secondly Louise D'Avezac de Castera.

Gerardus Beekman the third child of William Beekman, who founded the Beekman family in America, and his wife, Catharine de Boogh, married Magdalena Abeel of Albany. They were the ancestors of the Waltons, as their daughter, Maria Beekman, married Jacob Walton, and they had seven children.

Gerardus Beekman, was born in 1653, baptized Aug. 17th of that year, and died Oct. 10, 1723. He was sent abroad to Leyden or Gottingen for his education. He studied medicine and is called in the records a doctor of physic. He returned from abroad sometime after 1671, after his father left Kingston and returned to New York.

When he was twenty-four years old he married on Aug. 29, 1677, Magdalena Abeel, born in 1661 died Sept. 14, 1730, daughter of Stoffel Jansse Abeel of Albany. Her brother, Johannes Abeel, married Catharine Schuyler, daughter of David Schuyler. It appears that she was barely seventeen years of age at the time of her marriage. She was mentioned in her father's will which was dated 1678 and states that his daughter is seventeen years of age and already married. Her father died in 1681 and his will was proved the same year.

Gerardus managed the large properties of his father and added to the properties in Flatbush and New York. He took an interest in the Harlem property and the land at Kingston, New York, and also purchased large tracts of land in New Jersey. One piece of property in New Jersey contained eighteen hundred acres and extended for two miles along the Raritan River. This he owned jointly with Leford Peterson. He owned another tract of land of four thousand acres in Somerset County, New Jersey, and another six hundred and eight acres on the Millstone River, New Jersey.

In 1785, Gerardus Beekman was Justice of King's County, New York. He was also a Captain of militia and Major of all the horse and foot in King's County. He was a member of the Council of Lord Cornbury who followed the Earl of Bellomont to represent the King. In 1709 he became Governor to take the place of Lord Lovelace who died, and until the next Governor, Robert Hunter, arrived. Colonel Beekman then became President of the Governor's Council, which position he retained until his death in 1723.

Gerardus had been involved in the Leisler rebellion and nearly lost his life. He was a member of the Committee of Safety of the Council of Leisler and was arrested with Leisler and condemned to death. It was only by appeal to the King that his life was saved. Leisler, and his son-in-law, Milburn, were hung. This was in 1694 and 1695, and by 1702 Gerardus was enough in favor to be appointed a member of the Governor's Council. Among the Beekman family papers are two letters from Queen Anne addressed to Gerardus Beekman when he was acting Governor.

Gerardus and Magdalena (Abeel) Beekman had ten children as follows (Aitken. p. 53):

(1) William Beekman, born Jan. 25, 1679; died young.

(2) Christopher Beekman, born Jan. 4, 1681, bapt. Jan. 16, 1681, died Jan. 28, 1724. He married Jan. 28, 1704, Mary De Lanoy, the name was also spelt De La Noye and in later generations became Delano. Her

father was Abraham De Lanoy, born in 1642 and died in 1702. Her mother was Cornelia Jacobse Toll, whose first husband was Evert Duyckinck. The DeLannoy or De La Noy family came from Flanders and is one of the most distinguished that had settled in this country, tracing their descent from Phillippe, Duke of Normandy, who held seventeen other titles in the peerage and who founded the Order of the Golden Fleece on Jan. 10, 1429. Membership in the Order required a parentage for eight generations on both sides of Roman Catholic faith, a pedigree without flaw or stain, and was reserved to sovereigns, grand personages and chevaliers. Together with their maternal ancestry the De Lannoy ancestry includes nearly every reigning house in history.

The coat-of-arms of the De La Noy family are: Argent three lions rampant, sinope vert; armes and tongues gules, crowned or, Crest. The head and neck of a unicorn argent, accornee, crinee and onglee or, placed upon a ducally crowned helmet Motto: Bonnes Nouvelles.

The De La Noy family intermarried into the Walton and Beekman family again in 1880 when Sara Delano married James Roosevelt, a great great grandson of Jacob Walton. Their son was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, four times President of the United States.

They had many descendants, many living in New Jersey. (Aitken, pp. 55-111.)

(3) William Beekman (Dr.), was born Aug. 8, 1684 and died April 26, 1770. His farm was next to his brother Christopher's in New Jersey and not far from Princeton from which college he graduated. He practiced medicine in New York. He was a very handsome man as can be seen from his portrait illustrated in this volume.

He married Oct. 11, 1707, Catharine Peters De Lanoy, the sister of Mary De Lanoy, wife of his brother Christopher. She was born Sept. 20, 1691, and died Dec. 14, 1765. They had ten children; the eldest child, Cornelia Beekman, married William Walton who built the Walton House.

The other children, the sisters and brothers of Cornelia (Beekman) Walton, were all most important in the social, financial and civic life of New York. Portraits of her brothers, Abraham, William, Jr., and James Beekman, may be found illustrated in the pamphlet on the Beekman family written by Mrs. William B. Beekman for the Order of Colonial Lords of the Manor.

Cornelia Beekman Walton mentions many of her sisters and brothers and their children in her will.

The youngest son, the Hon. James Beekman, married Jane Kettletas and in 1764 built the famous Beekman Mansion on the East River, now known as Beekman Place.

(4) Adrian Beekman, was born Aug. 22, 1682. He married Aletta Lispenard in 1705. he died the same year. He was murdered by a Negro

in the insurrection of Negro slaves in New York City. They had no children.

(5) Gerardus Beekman, was born in 1693. He married twice, first, Anna Maria Van Horne on Oct. 12, 1718, and secondly Catharine Provost on June 10, 1727. He joined the Reformed Dutch Church in New York, Aug. 19, 1718.

A descendant of the above, Maria Codwise, married John Kane; Marie Antoinette Kane married John Hone, and Emily Hone married Frederick Foster. Children by the latter marriage were: Frederick de Peyster, John and Giraud Foster. Clara Foster married Richard Delafield, the celebrated capitalist and horseman, who had an estate at Tuxedo Park, New York, racing stables and private track at Chester, New York and racing stables at Goshen, New York. Emily Foster married Charles de Rham.

Granville Kane, a descendant of the above John Kane and of Gerardus Beekman, married Margaret A. Wolfe. They lived at Tuxedo Park, New York. Their children were: Sybil, Edith Brevoort, Margaret Dorothy, Rose O'Neill and Azonella Kane.

Frederick Winthrop and Beekman Winthrop, were also descendants of the above Gerardus Beekman.

(6) Catharine Beekman, was born May 25, 1689 at Flatbush, New York. She married Lt. Charles Le Roux, who died Jan. 30, 1763.

(7) Cornelia Beekman, was born Dec. 23 1698. She married Richard Van Dam, son of Rip Van Dam, born in Albany, N. Y., and Sarah Vanderspiegle, his wife, whom he married on Sept. 14, 1684. Rip Van Dam was attorney for Thomas Hart of England, one of the twenty-four Proprietors of East Jersey.

Cornelia Beekman and her husband, Richard Van Dam, are given in the records of the Old Dutch Church of New York as sponsors in baptizm for Catharine Walton, June 1, 1729, the daughter of Cornelia's sister, Maria Beekman and her husband Jacob Walton. This Catharine Walton is the direct ancestress of the Author of this book.

(8) Henry Beekman, was born Dec. 11, 1701, and died Sept. 4, 1743; unmarried.

(9) Maria Beekman, was born Jan. 10, 1704, and died in 1794 at the old Walton House on Franklin Square. She married May 14, 1726, Jacob Walton, the son of William and Mary (Santford) Walton, and the brother of William Walton who married her niece, Cornelia Beekman, the daughter of her brother William Walton.

The seven children of Maria Beekman and her husband Jacob Walton, carried on the Walton name in New York and are the subjects of the several chapters in this book.

(10) Jacobus or James Beekman, M. D., was born on 1687. He was a physician and also a merchant in New York City. He married Elizabeth de Peyster, who was born in 1692. They had four children. After her husband's death, Elizabeth (de Peyster) Beekman married Abraham Boelen and had eight children.

In two succeeding generations a Jacobus Beekman married an Elizabeth de Peyster.

CHAPTER V.

DATES AND CHARTS

Dates of the children of Jacob and Maria Beekman Walton

1. Mary Walton.
   Born May 14, 1727. Married, September 24, 1749, Lewis Morris. Died March 11, 1794.
2. Magdalena Walton.
   Baptized May 30, 1728. Married May 27, 1753, David Johnston, born January 3, 1724, died January 12, 1809.
3. Catharine Walton.
   Born, New York City, June 4, 1729. Married April 21, 1753, James Thompson, born in Ireland November 18, 1728, died New York City, 1812. She died January 26, 1807.
4. William Walton, Jr.
   Born 1731. Married October 10, 1757, Mary de Lancey, born 1736, died May 16, 1767. He died August 18, 1796.
5. Jacob Walton.
   Born December 15, 1733. Married March 11, 1760, Mary Cruger, born February 22, 1742, died August 1, 1782. He died August 9, 1782.
6. Thomas Walton.
   Born 1735, died unmarried, 1773. Will proved June 14, 1773.
7. Abraham Walton.
   Born 1739. Married 1766, Grace Williams. He died 1796.
8. Gerard Ogden Walton.
   Born 1741, died unmarried 1822.

List of first cousins in New York around the year 1800, all grandchildren of Jacob and Maria Beekman Walton:

Lewis Morris
Jacob Morris
William Walton Morris
James Morris
Staats Morris
Richard Valentine Morris
Mrs. Thomas Lawrence (Morris)
Mrs. Thomas Lawrence (Morris)
Sarah Morris.
Mrs. John Rutherford (Morris)
John Johnstone
Mrs. Salter of England (Johnstone)
Mrs. John Allen of Pa. (Johnstone)
Mrs. Gulian Ver Planck (Johnstone)
Mrs. Francis Upton (Johnstone)
Euphemia Johnstone
David Johnstone
Jacob Johnstone
Mrs. Ricketts (Thompson)
Robert Thompson
Jacob Walton Thompson
Mrs. Elbridge Gerry (Thompson)

Mrs. Isaac Coles of Virginia (Thompson)
Helen Thompson
William Walton
James De Lancey Walton
Admiral Jacob Walton
Mrs. Daniel Crommelin Ver Planck (Walton)
Mary Walton
Henry Walton
Ellen Walton
Mrs. Richard Valentine Morris (Walton)
Mrs. Ciotworthy Upton of England (Walton)
Mrs. James Roosevelt (Walton)
Abraham Walton
Charles Walton
Mrs. Morewood (Walton)
Mrs. Edward Lyde (Walton)
Mrs. Jonathan Ogden (Walton).

WALTON CHART

William Beekman married Catharine de Bough.

Gerardus Beekman, their son, married Magdalena Abeel.

Maria Beekman, daughter by the latter marriage, married Jacob Walton.

Jacob Walton, just mentioned, was the brother of William Walton, who married Cornelia Beekman; built the Walton House; had no children.

This same Jacob Walton, was the son of William Walton and Mary Santford, and the brother of Thomas Walton, who married Mary Stillwell, and was buried at Jamaica.

William Walton and Thomas Walton, were sons of Thomas Walton and Esther Lawrence.

(1) Mary Walton m. Lewis Morris;
Signer Dec. of Ind.
10 children:
1. Lewis Morris m. Anne Elliott; 5 children.
2. Gen. Jacob Morris, m. 1st. Mary Coxe;
m. 2d. Sophia Pringle; 13 children.
3. William Walton Morris m. Sarah Carpenter;
9 children.
4. James Morris m. Helen Van Cortlandt;
12 children.
5. Staats Morris m. Catalina Van Braeme;
5 children.
6. Richard Valentine Morris m. Ann Walton;
4 children.
7. Mary Morris m. Thomas Lawrence.
8. Catherine Morris m. Thomas Lawrence.
9. Sarah Morris
10. Helena Morris m. John Rutherford;
U. S. Senator from N. J. See Chap. V.

(2) Magdalena Walton m. David Johnstone;
10 children: Mary, Elizabeth, Cornelia, John, Magdalena, John, David, Johanna, Jacob, Euphemia. Many descendants. See Chapter VI.

(3) Catharine Walton m. James Thompson; 7 children:
1. James Thompson, died unmaried.
2. Jacob Thompson, died unmarried.
3. Robert Thompson, died unmarried.
4. Ann Thompson m. Elbridge Gerry; 10 children, of whom 3 married.
5. Catharine Thompson m. I. Coles, Senator from Virginia; 13 children
6. Mary Thompson m. and had children.
7. Helen Thompson, died unmarried.

(4) William Walton, Jr. m. Mary de Lancey; inherited Walton House; 5 children:
1. William Walton, died unmarried.
2. James de Lancey Walton, died unmarried.
3. Jacob Walton; Rear Admiral British Navy; m. Sarah Johnson of England; 9 children.
4. Anne Walton m. Daniel C. Ver Planck; 8 children.
5. Mary Walton. died unmarried.

(5) Jacob Walton m. Mary Cruger, daughter John Cruger, Mayorof New York; 4 children:
1. Henry Walton m. Mathilda Caroline Cruger Yates; 7 children.
2. Ellen Walton, died young.
3. Anne Walton m. Richard Valentine Morris.
4. Eliza Walton m. Clotworthy Upton.

(6) Thomas Walton, died unmarried.

(7) Abraham Walton m. Grace Williams; 7 children:
1. Maria Walton, died young.
2. Maria Elizabeth Walton m. James Roosevelt.
President Franklin Delano Roosevelt is a descendant.
3. Abraham Walton m. Graham.
4. Charles Walton, died unmarried.
5. Sarah Walton m. Edmund Morewood.
6. Grace Walton m. Edward Lyde.
7. Charlotte Elizabeth Walton m. Jonathan Ogden; 4 children:
Charlotte Elizabeth, Sarah, Grace Walton and Jonathan.
Sarah Ogden m. Robert Goelet and had 2 sons:
Robert and Ogden.

(8) Gerard Ogden Walton, died unmarried.

Mr Walton of England — his son

Jacob — married Mary Beekman of N. York — their children

William — son William & Delancey single — Jacob Admiral English

Mary — married an English lady & lives in New York

daughter — Nancy Verplanck — Mary single

Jacob — son Henry — married Miss Cruger 2 Wife Miss

daughters Nancy — married their cousin Richd V. Morris

Eliza — married in England Mr Replier

William — son Charles died single

daughters Mrs Lovide — Mrs Ogden New York

Thomas & Gerard — both died single

Magdalena married Mr Johnson — three children

Mrs Allen of Philadelphia

Mrs Rear — Mrs Verplanck Stephen — Judge Johnson

David & Jacob — both died single

Catharine married James Thompson of Newry Ireland

Jacob — Lt Col British Army died Feb 1842 — both

Robert & James — both died single

Mary — married Jacob Mechetti

Ann — married Elbridge Gerry

Catharine married Isaac Coles — Virginia

Helen — died single

Mary — married Gen Lewis Morris Signer of Independence

their children

Lewis — married in South Carolina Lady

William — Jacob — Gerard — Richard Robert

Helen married Mr Mathews first McLacey

Mary —

Catharine married Thomas Lawrence Phila

Walton pedigree in the handwriting of Miss Gerry, a daughter of Elbridge Gerry and a granddaughter of Catharine Walton. From Family Papers inherited by the Author.

Gerardus Beekman, son of Wm Beekman and Lefferts of the Province of New York 1710. He married
Magdalena, daughter of Peter De Lancey, Member of the King's Council N.Y. 1689.
Jacob Walton, son of Wm Walton of England, member of Governor's Council married Mary, dau. of Gerardus
Children of Jacob Walton & Jacob Walton & Mary Beekman Beekman above mentioned
William married Anne Delancey. their children were
William
Delancey } Died single.
Mary
Jacob Admiral British Navy, married a daughter of Admiral Coleman of Hon. E. India Co. service
Nancy married Sarah Cromwell Van Rensselaer
Jacob married Elizabeth Langdon. their children were
Henry married 1st a lady in England 2nd Elizabeth Langdon widow of — Yates. 3rd Margaret Van Zandt
Nancy " Richard Valentine Morris U.S.N. then Commander
Elizabeth " Rotherdey Lefferts Captain British Navy
Abraham married Sarah Lindley. their children were
Abraham married — Graham
Charles died single
Maria married James Rodgers U.S.
Sarah " Edmund Mountrond
Grace " Edward Sayre
Charlotte " Jonathan Ogden
Magdalena married John Johnstone. their children were
John married Mary Reed
Elizabeth " Captain Salter of the British Navy
Mary " John Allen of Pennsylvania
Cornelia " Lt. Graham U.S. Navy. 2nd — Lewis (a Scotch from Ireland)
Josephina " Lt. Francis Lefferts (brother of Rotherdey) 2nd Thos. A. Coxe of Virginia
Josephine died single.
Catharine married James Thompson. their children were
Jacob } died single.
Robert
James
Mary married Jacob Roberts Jamaica W.I.
Anne " Elbridge Gerry Merchant Virginia U.S. Navy
Catharine " Isaac Coles? Virginia
Helen died single
Mary married Lewis Morris. Revolutionary hero. their children were
Lewis married Ann Elliott of South Carolina.
Jacob " Mary Lee of Philadelphia
Catharine " Lewis Lawrence of Phila.
William " Sarah Carpenter of Long Island
Sarah died single
Staats married Sophia dau. of Abraham Van Brugen of Holland & widow of Barent Rutgers U.S.N.
Helena " John Rutherfurd
James " Helen Van Cortlandt
Rebecca " Henry Walton.

Walton pedigree in the handwriting of Miss Gerry, daughter of Elbridge Gerry and a granddaughter of Catharine Walton. From Family Papers inherited by the Author.